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A114.



CITY OF NOTTINGHAM

NINETY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH SERVICES

1967



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CITY OF NOTTINGHAM

NINETY-FIFTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH SERVICES

1967

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
WILLIAM DODD, M.D.

NOTTINGHAM

DERRY AND SONS LIMITED , PRINTERS

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Page

PART I

Vital Statistics	8
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PART II

The Personal Health Services

Health Centres	14
Maternal and Child Health	16
Home Nursing	52
Infectious Disease Control	56
Ambulance	65
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care	73
Home Help	87
Mental Health	91

PART III

Environmental Services

Sanitation	100
Housing	112
Atmospheric Pollution	116
Food Supervision and Inspection	123
General	136

PART IV

Miscellaneous

Administration	140
Epilepsy and Cerebral Palsy	141
Establishments for Massage or Special Treatment	142
Incidence of Blindness	142
National Assistance Acts 1948—1951	143
Nursing Agencies	143
„ Homes	143
Mortuary	143
Nottingham Crematorium	144
Sickness Returns—Ministry of Social Security	145
Ultra Violet Ray Clinic	146

PART V

Health Committee	148
„ „ Staff	149
„ „ Reports to the City Council	154
Financial Summary	167
Index	168

FOREWORD

I said last year in introducing my 1966 Annual Report to the Ministry of Health, that statistics were “some up and some down”, and I went on to suggest that “factors other than medical and nursing” are hampering progress to further substantial improvement.

What I felt then was that social factors—which cannot be accurately defined—would shape future developments in the health field. Indeed they are!

However, with reservations, it has to be recorded that for the first time ever in this City the Infant Mortality Rate of 20·45 has been achieved. This particular rate (the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births) is generally recognised as the best index of a city’s social services.

There I leave it, in the hope that under the restricted conditions within which the services must operate this year, the rate may be maintained.

★ ★ ★

The screening services which were introduced in 1966 were continued regularly at both day and evening clinics, and showed a satisfying reward. The high numbers of the first year were not maintained but nevertheless demand remained of such an average throughout the year that a clinic timed for about 1½ hours had to be carried on from 2½ to 3 hours.

The details on page 86 show the number of positive cases per 1,000 smears, that is those where treatment was necessary.

★ ★ ★

After a period during which new buildings, for various reasons, were a rarity, the Health Committee had the satisfaction of seeing two new centres opened on 25th April, 1967. Mr. Julian Snow, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health opened the permanent John Ryle Health Centre and shortly afterwards the new Radford Welfare Centre.

This latter will take over the functions—and more—of the old Centre generously given years ago by the widow of Dr. William Scott in May 1936, and will in time be extended to provide full health centre services.

The Centre at present is the first erection in an area destined for civic redevelopment, and as is the case with all “waste” land, looks uninviting. It is hoped, therefore, that the Centre which carries the adjective “health” will before long be accompanied by the other two buildings, a swimming bath and a community centre in an appropriate environment.

At the time of writing good progress is being made both with the Bestwood Park Health Centre at the junction of Pedmore Valley and Chiltern Way, and with the Junior Training Centre sited not far from the temporary centre in Beechdale Road. The Bestwood Centre will be the second purpose built building of its kind in the City—and it is expected that it will be followed during the 1968-69 period with others—while the Junior Training Centre is the first purpose built centre projected here.

Despite any disadvantages which may have accrued from temporary and converted premises, a wealth of experience has been accumulated in the training of the subnormals and it is expected by those who are closest to the work that promising results in the direction of appropriate preparation for community life will be forthcoming.

★ ★ ★

Reference has been made in a number of foregoing annual reports which I have prepared to the increasing and substantial interest in and development of health centres. This cannot be ascribed to one factor only. It must be put on record though that the adoption of an equal partnership for planning responsibility for these centres between the Health Committee and the Executive Council has been a cogent factor in reaching the stage where we are at present. The co-operation of the Executive

Council and the practical suggestions made by medical members of the Health Services Advisory Sub-Committee is appreciatively acknowledged.

★ ★ ★

Turning to another aspect of the work of the Department, that concerning infectious diseases, the figures show that there were during the course of the year some 3,500 cases of measles. Since the main fear in this condition is that of serious sequelae it is too early to predict what the effect of this number has been. The advent, therefore, of measles immunisation to be commenced as soon as supplies of vaccine are received through the Ministry of Health—probably at the beginning of May—must give satisfaction to all, with the hope that the results will be as successful as those for the major immunisations, smallpox, diphtheria, poliomyelitis, whooping cough, etc.

★ ★ ★

The high level of venereal disease as compared with some four or five years ago gives cause for concern both here and in other—mainly urban—areas. Though the figures may not be as high as in some places, and though in fact a small fall is evident the significance of a continued high rate, much higher than during the war years when special propaganda was undertaken, is disquieting to say the least.

★ ★ ★

The work of the year recorded in this report was full and increasingly exacting, and at the time of writing it is clear from the national economic position that 1968 will necessitate an increase in the effort to maintain services and to ensure that any resultant curtailment is applied where it “can be made with least damage”.

WILLIAM DODD.

7th March, 1968

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
HUNTINGDON HOUSE,
NOTTINGHAM.
Telephone No. 50551

PART I

VITAL STATISTICS

VITAL STATISTICS★

						1967	1966		
POPULATION	..	..	..	..	..	309,740	310,280
AREA IN ACRES	..	..	..	..	..	18,364	18,364
NO. OF MARRIAGES	..	..	..	..	..	2,707	2,863
<hr/>									
LIVE BIRTHS									
LEGITIMATE	MALES	2,530	FEMALES	2,359	..	4,889	5,145		
ILLEGITIMATE	„	417	„	416	..	833	876		
„	births expressed as a percentage of all								
	births	..	..	..	..	14.56	14.54
TOTAL NO. OF BIRTHS				..	..	5,722	6,021
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of population					..	18.47	19.40		
STILLBIRTHS									
LEGITIMATE	MALES	40	FEMALES	37	..	77	85		
ILLEGITIMATE	„	10	„	11	..	21	6		
TOTAL NO. OF STILLBIRTHS				..	..	98	91
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths					..	16.84	14.88		
TOTAL NO. OF LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS					..	5,820	6,112		
INFANT DEATHS									
Infant Mortality Rate					TOTAL	..	20.45	29.89	
„	„	„	legitimate births		..	21.61	27.40		
„	„	„	illegitimate births		..	16.81	33.10		
Neonatal Mortality Rate—first four weeks of life						12.41	17.27		
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate—first week of life						10.31	15.11		
Perinatal Mortality Rate					..	26.98	29.78		
MATERNAL DEATHS (see page 21)						4	0		
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths						0.69	—		
DEATHS AT ALL AGES									
MALES		1,751	FEMALES		1,763	3,514	3,938
Death Rate per 1,000 of population						11.34	12.69

★ Provisional. See page 11.

POPULATIONS, BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES

	Estimated Population	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Infant mortality	Maternal mortality
		per 1,000 population		rate per 1,000 live births	total births
1851-1855 ..	55,883	—	—	—	—
1856-1860 ..	59,741	36·8	27·2	209	—
1861-1865 ..	75,765	34·8	24·9	192	—
1866-1870 ..	88,040	31·3	23·8	200	—
1871-1875 ..	89,510	34·1	24·9	192	—
1876-1880 ..	142,756*	34·6	21·7	175	—
1881-1885 ..	208,937*	36·6	20·9	174	—
1886-1890 ..	229,762	30·4	17·9	168	—
1891-1895 ..	219,770	29·5	18·3	174	—
1896-1900 ..	235,200	28·9	18·5	191	—
1901-1905 ..	246,020	27·7	17·2	170	—
1906-1910 ..	260,483	26·1	15·8	152	4·54
1911-1915 ..	264,316	22·9	15·1	137	3·66
1916-1920 ..	264,151	19·1	16·0	113	4·66
1921-1925 ..	268,900	20·4	12·9	90	3·34
1926-1930 ..	266,000	17·5	13·6	88	3·78
1931 ..	270,900	17·2	13·6	82	4·1
32 ..	270,700	16·4	12·5	80	3·0
33 ..	283,030†	15·8	13·4	85	3·5
34 ..	281,850	15·6	12·3	69	2·4
35 ..	280,200	15·7	12·5	81	4·4
36 ..	279,400	15·2	13·2	89	4·5
37 ..	278,800	16·0	13·4	80	2·8
38 ..	278,300	15·6	12·7	71	1·8
39 ..	278,800	15·8	13·3	66	1·3
40 ..	263,600	16·5	15·5	61	2·7
41 ..	258,100	16·0	14·0	80	2·8
42 ..	255,900	18·2	13·1	62	2·5
43 ..	265,400	19·1	14·3	65	1·38
44 ..	262,310	21·7	13·2	56	·85
45 ..	265,090	19·7	12·9	53	1·33
46 ..	283,160	22·0	12·5	42	1·09
47 ..	291,150	23·9	12·3	50	1·26
48 ..	296,900	19·8	10·9	44	·49
49 ..	300,640	18·9	11·8	38	·51
50 ..	307,000	17·4	11·1	31	·37
51 ..	306,600	16·97	11·98	33	·57
52 ..	310,700†	16·71	10·74	28	·38
53 ..	311,500	16·64	11·01	27	·77
54 ..	311,500	16·05	10·61	24	·59
55 ..	312,000	15·67	11·28	28	·60
56 ..	312,500	16·50	11·15	22	·76
57 ..	312,600	17·52	10·82	23	·36
58 ..	313,000	17·82	10·93	22	1·05
59 ..	313,300	17·95	11·48	24	·35
60 ..	313,760	18·26	10·97	23	·51
61 ..	313,280	18·59	12·29	27	·34
62 ..	314,360	19·86	12·14	25	·47
63 ..	315,050	20·29	11·96	26	·15
64 ..	311,850	19·95	11·56	23	·16
65 ..	310,990	19·52	11·76	27	Nil
66 ..	310,280	19·40	12·69	30	Nil
67 ..	309,740	18·47	11·34	20	·69

★ Borough Boundary Extension.

† City Boundary Extension.

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM BIRTH TO 5 YEARS*

REGISTERED CAUSES OF DEATH	0—6 days	7—13 days	14—20 days	21—27 days	TOTAL UNDER 28 DAYS	TOTAL UNDER 1 YEAR	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	TOTAL 1—4 YEARS
Prematurity	32	—	—	1	33	33	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malforma- tions	8	3	3	—	14	20	—	2	2	—	4
Birth injuries	9	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	3	1	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Haemolytic disease of the newborn	3	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, all forms ..	1	—	1	2	4	19	1	2	—	1	4
Other respiratory diseases and conditions	1	—	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	—	1
Gastro-intestinal infection including dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	3
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	2
Non-meningococcal meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasms ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
Abdominal emergencies	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Accident (a) motor ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	4
(b) other ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	4
Suffocation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other conditions	1	1	—	—	2	11	2	3	—	—	5
TOTALS	59	5	4	3	71	117	11	9	4	5	29

*Compiled from Local Registrars' Death Returns.

FINAL STATISTICS

			1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
POPULATION	..	..	309,740	310,280	310,990	311,850	315,050
AREA IN ACRES	..	..	18,364	18,364	18,364	18,364	18,364
NO. OF MARRIAGES	..	..	2,707	2,863	2,677	2,656	2,682

Live Births

LEGIT.	M. 2,482	F. 2,320	..	4,802	5,145	5,187	5,378	5,535
ILLEGIT.	M. 454	F. 446	..	900	876	883	843	857
ILLEGIT. expressed as percentage of all births	..	..	..	15.78%	14.54%	14.55%	13.55%	13.41%
TOTAL BIRTHS	..	..	..	5,702	6,021	6,070	6,221	6,392
LIVE BIRTH RATE	..	..	..	18.41	19.40	19.52	19.95	20.29

Stillbirths

LEGIT.	M. 36	F. 38	..	74	85	95	111	92
ILLEGIT.	M. 10	F. 11	..	21	6	21	18	14
TOTAL STILLBIRTHS	..	..	..	95	91	116	129	106
STILLBIRTH RATE	..	..	..	16.39	14.88	18.75	20.31	16.31
Total Live and Stillbirths	..	..	..	5,797	6,112	6,186	6,350	6,498

Infant Deaths

				113	170	165	144	164
Infant Mort. Rate—Total	..	..	..	19.82	29.89	27.18	23.15	25.66
„ „ „ —legit. births	..	..	..	21.03	27.40	26.22	20.45	24.57
„ „ „ —illegit. births	..	..	..	13.33	33.10	32.84	40.33	32.67
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	..	..	..	11.93	17.27	17.96	15.75	15.49
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	..	..	..	9.82	15.11	15.32	13.82	12.20
Peri-Natal Mortality Rate	..	..	..	26.05	29.78	33.79	33.86	28.32

Maternal Deaths

				3	0	0	1	1
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE	..	..	..	0.52	—	—	0.16	0.15

Deaths at all Ages

M. 1,754	F. 1,802	..	3,556	3,938	3,656	3,604	3,767
DEATH RATE	..	..	11.48	12.69	11.76	11.56	11.96

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS

	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Total Deaths	3,556	3,938	3,656	3,604	3,767
Deaths under 1 year	113	170	165	144	164
„ 1—4 years	29	21	22	24	23
„ 5—44 „	147	184	175	205	185
„ 45—64 „	850	912	881	859	848
„ 65 and over	2,417	2,651	2,413	2,372	2,547
Causes of Deaths:—					
Coronary disease, angina	545	626	606	553	535
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	470	520	521	445	502
*Heart disease	360	387	407	448	518
*Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms..	350	336	310	300	332
Defined and ill-defined diseases—					
various	326	354	318	322	337
Bronchitis	263	365	259	291	301
Pneumonia	209	252	200	219	207
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	207	184	193	201	181
*Circulatory disease	187	200	185	165	192
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	91	66	87	98	80
Accidents, other than motor vehicle					
accidents	80	91	95	85	91
Hypertension with heart disease ..	57	75	66	45	77
Motor vehicle accidents	56	48	33	47	40
Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	52	58	60	68	63
Suicide	36	37	45	33	43
*Diseases of respiratory system ..	34	39	33	35	28
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	32	31	25	28	31
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	31	32	30	40	42
Diabetes	29	37	30	14	24
Congenital malformations ..	27	47	32	33	32
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	24	29	21	12	22
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	22	13	25	30	21
Nephritis and nephrosis	19	17	22	20	16
Tuberculosis, respiratory	10	11	12	16	14
Influenza	8	50	6	19	5
Hyperplasia of prostate	8	11	12	17	16
Other infective and parasitic diseases	8	9	4	8	2
Tuberculosis, non respiratory ..	4	3	5	1	2
Homicide and operations of war ..	3	5	4	2	2
Syphilitic disease	3	3	7	4	8
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	3	—	—	1	1
Measles	2	—	2	3	—
Meningococcal infection	—	1	1	1	1
Whooping cough	—	1	—	—	1
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—

* Not given otherwise in table.

PART II

THE PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

National Health Service Acts 1946-1961

National Health Service (Family Planning) Act 1967

Public Health Acts 1936-1961

Mental Health Act 1959

HEALTH CENTRES

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

HOME NURSING

INFECTIOUS DISEASE CONTROL

AMBULANCE

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND
AFTER-CARE

HOME HELP

MENTAL HEALTH

HEALTH CENTRES

JOHN RYLE HEALTH CENTRE

In April the John Ryle Health Centre was opened by Julian Snow, Esq., M.P., Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Health.

This purpose built centre was designed to replace the original John Ryle Health Centre which in 1952 was established in temporary accommodation to serve the newly developing Clifton estate. At that time the population was only 3,000. With the growth of the estate to over one mile in length and approximately 25,000 population permanent siting near the centre had become necessary.

The new building—all at ground floor level—comprises a central link of reception and records office, health visitors' district office and common room flanked on the one side by local authority suites, health education room and waiting area, and on the other by three general practitioner suites and waiting area. Six doctors use the premises for branch surgeries.

BESTWOOD PARK HEALTH CENTRE

Ministry approval of this project and receipt of loan sanction enabled building to reach an advanced stage by the end of the year. Planned to include four general practitioner suites and to serve an eventual 15,000 population, it was envisaged that nine doctors would hold surgeries on the premises.

HYSON GREEN HEALTH CENTRE

After detailed consideration of proposals and sketch plans for a health centre in Hyson Green it was finally agreed to provide eight general practitioner suites as main surgery premises for

eleven doctors and also to incorporate a local authority dental suite.

In July the Ministry approved the scheme in principle and agreed a cost limit.

BULWELL HEALTH CENTRE

The site for a health centre at Main Street, Bulwell, was agreed and a schedule of accommodation prepared to include the provision of ten general practitioner suites and one local authority dental suite.

★ ★ ★

Further discussions also took place about the phasing and siting of health centres in the following areas:—

Sneinton

St. Ann's Well Road

The Meadows

★ ★ ★

During the course of the year publication of the Ministry's revised financial arrangements for doctors practising at health centres significantly eased the problems associated with accommodation requirements.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Live Births. There were 5,722 live births to city mothers during 1967, a decrease of 4·97 per cent on the figure of 6,021 for the previous year. The live birth rate was 18·47 compared with 19·40 for 1966.

Stillbirths. The number of stillbirths was 98 giving a rate of 16·84 per 1,000 total births, an increase on the figure of 14·88 for the previous year.

The apparent primary factors in the causation of each still-birth are recorded in the table on page 22.

Year	Live Births			Stillbirths		
	Nottingham		England & Wales	Nottingham		England & Wales
	Number	Rate	Rate	Number	Rate	Rate
1951 ..	5,203	16·97	15·5	114	22·72	23·0
52 ..	5,191	16·71	15·3	120	22·58	22·7
53 ..	5,185	16·64	15·5	107	18·97	22·5
54 ..	5,001	16·05	15·2	101	19·79	23·5
55 ..	4,893	15·67	15·0	125	24·91	23·2
56 ..	5,155	16·50	15·6	125	23·67	22·9
57 ..	5,478	17·52	16·1	109	19·51	22·5
58 ..	5,577	17·82	16·4	131	22·95	21·6
59 ..	5,624	17·95	16·5	114	19·87	21·0
60 ..	5,729	18·26	17·1	115	19·68	19·8
61 ..	5,823	18·59	17·4	119	20·03	19·1
62 ..	6,243	19·86	18·0	121	19·04	18·1
63 ..	6,392	20·29	18·1	106	16·31	17·2
64 ..	6,221	19·95	18·4	129	20·31	16·3
65 ..	6,070	19·52	18·1	116	18·75	15·8
66 ..	6,021	19·40	17·7	91	14·88	15·3
67 ..	5,722	18·47	17·2	98	16·84	14·7

Infant Mortality. A decrease occurred in the number of infant deaths which totalled 117 giving an infant mortality rate of 20·45. In 1966 the rate was 29·89.

The registered causes of death obtained from the local registrars' returns have been coded and are shown on page 10. An analysis is summarised in the following table in comparison with the experience of previous years.

Death due to	Number of deaths							
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Prematurity	33	43	67	49	49	50	63	38
Congenital malformations	20	29	24	21	25	30	31	21
Birth injuries	9	17	12	9	2	8	6	8
Atelectasis	4	3	3	11	8	14	11	14
Respiratory diseases ..	28	40	28	31	41	27	24	25
Gastro intestinal infections	5	8	6	2	9	4	4	4
Other causes	18	30	25	21	30	21	22	23
	117	170	165	144	164	154	161	133

Comparison of Local and National Rates			
Year	Nottingham		England & Wales
	Number	Rate	Rate
1951 ..	170	32·7	29·7
52 ..	146	28·13	27·6
53 ..	140	27·00	26·8
54 ..	122	24·35	25·4
55 ..	137	28·00	24·9
56 ..	113	21·92	23·7
57 ..	126	23·00	23·1
58 ..	123	22·05	22·6
59 ..	136	24·18	22·2
60 ..	133	23·22	21·9
61 ..	161	27·65	21·6
62 ..	154	24·67	21·6
63 ..	164	25·66	21·1
64 ..	144	23·15	19·9
65 ..	165	27·18	19·0
66 ..	170	29·39	18·9
67 ..	117	20·45	18·3

Neonatal Mortality. There were 71 deaths of infants in the neonatal period, giving a mortality rate of 12·41 compared with 17·27 in the previous year.

Death rates per 1,000 live births		
Year	Under 4 weeks	From 4 weeks to 1 year
1954 ..	14·80	9·55
55 ..	16·76	11·24
56 ..	15·13	6·79
57 ..	15·15	7·85
58 ..	15·42	6·63
59 ..	17·25	6·93
60 ..	15·36	7·86
61 ..	20·61	7·04
62 ..	15·54	9·13
63 ..	13·92	10·17
64 ..	15·75	7·40
65 ..	17·96	9·22
66 ..	17·27	12·62
67 ..	12·41	8·04

NEONATAL MORTALITY RATES

Cause of Death	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Prematurity	2·27	4·4	9·1	5·7	6·1	5·6
Congenital malformations ..	2·62	3·7	2·1	2·6	1·9	3·5
Other causes	7·52	8·9	6·8	7·4	5·9	6·4

Early Neonatal Mortality. A decrease occurred in the number of children dying during the first week of life; 59 infants died and the mortality rate was 10·31 compared with 15·11 per 1,000 live births in 1966.

Perinatal Mortality. The decrease in the numbers of early neonatal deaths resulted in a lower perinatal mortality than in the previous year when the rate was 29·78. The total stillbirths and early neonatal deaths was 157, giving a perinatal mortality rate of 26·98.

The following table is derived from the combined results of the stillbirth and neonatal death enquiry.

Primary factors in causation	Deaths	
	Total	Premature infants
Ante-natal causes:		
Toxaemia including haemorrhage	10	9
A.P.H. without toxaemia	17	12
Rh. incompatibility	10	6
Intra-natal causes:		
Injury	13	5
Anoxia	23	9
Intra-uterine death	19	13
Post-natal causes:		
Infection	3	1
Congenital malformation	20	13
Prematurity only	13	13
Respiratory distress syndrome	15	13
Other causes	4	3
Placental insufficiency	10	7
All causes	157	104

Illegitimate Births. Of the 5,722 live births to city mothers, 833 or 14·56 per cent were illegitimate. The statistics for Nottingham and for England and Wales are compared with those for previous years in the next table. A comparison of illegitimacy rates according to country of origin of the mother is shown on page 21.

Year	Illegitimate Live births		
	Nottingham		England & Wales
	Number	% of total	% of total
1953 ..	366	7·1	4·7
54 ..	375	7·5	4·7
55 ..	354	7·2	4·7
56 ..	384	7·4	4·8
57 ..	457	8·3	4·8
58 ..	514	9·2	4·9
59 ..	547	9·7	5·1
60 ..	524	9·1	5·4
61 ..	646	11·09	5·9
62 ..	759	12·16	6·6
63 ..	857	13·41	6·5
64 ..	843	13·55	7·2
65 ..	883	14·55	7·7
66 ..	876	14·54	7·9
67 ..	833	14·56	N.A.

There were 14 deaths of illegitimate children during the first year of life, 9 occurring in the neonatal period.

MORTALITY RATES

Year	Neonatal		Infant	
	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Legitimate
1962	15·81	16·05	19·76	25·35
63	23·34	12·47	32·67	24·57
64	30·86	13·40	40·33	20·45
65	27·71	16·74	32·84	26·22
66	16·85	17·10	30·08	27·72
67	10·81	12·68	16·81	21·61

Prematurity. In 1967, 7·74 of all live births were premature compared with 8·03 in the previous year.

The total number of premature live births was 443 of whom 43 died in the first month of life and 7 in the age group one month to one year.

The neonatal mortality rate was 97·06 per 1,000 premature births compared with 5·29 for mature infants. The rate for those between one month and one year of age was 15·80 for premature babies and 7·39 for mature babies.

Neonatal Mortality of Premature Babies

Birth weight	Born at home							Born in hospitals and nursing homes		
	No. born	Transferred to hospital			Nursed at home			No. born	No. died	%
		No.	Died	%	No.	Died	%			
Up to & incl. 3 lb. 4 oz...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	42	21	50·00
3 lb. 5 oz.—										
4 lb. 6 oz.	19	13	1	7·69	6	2	33·33	69	11	15·94
4 lb. 7 oz.—										
4 lb. 15 oz.	25	12	1	8·33	13	—	—	70	3	4·29
5 lb. 0 oz.—										
5 lb. 8 oz.	59	6	—	—	53	—	—	157	4	2·55
TOTALS ..	105	33	2	6·06	72	2	2·78	338	39	11·54

Live Births and Infant Mortality Related to Country of Origin of Mother

Country of origin of mother	Total Live Births	Premature	% Premature	Illegitimate	% Illegitimate	Infant Deaths
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	4,909	382	7.8	701	14.3	97
Eire	118	10	8.5	11	9.3	3
West Indies	358	30	8.4	114	31.8	10
India	111	8	7.2	—	—	4
Pakistan	73	9	12.3	—	—	—
Others	153	4	2.6	7	4.6	3
TOTALS	5,722	443	7.7	833	14.6	117

Maternal Deaths. Four deaths were recorded of mothers resident in the city. The maternal mortality rate was 0.69 per 1,000 births.

The cause of death certified was as follows:—

- (1) Aged 25 (pregnancy 32 weeks)
 - (a) Cerebral haemorrhage
 - (b) Eclamptic toxæmia of pregnancy
- (2) Aged 30 (post natal)
 - (a) Pulmonary embolism
 - (b) Thrombosis of varicose left ovarian vein
- (3) Aged 28 (post natal)
 - (a) Uterine haemorrhage
 - (b) Secondary post partum haemorrhage
 - (c) Uterine vascular abnormalities (haemangiomas)
- (4) Aged 39 (pregnancy 8 weeks)
 - (a) Cardiac arrest
 - (b) Haemorrhage
 - (c) Ruptured tubal pregnancy

ANALYSIS OF STILLBIRTHS

	Born at			Legitimate	Sex		Premature	Place in family					Age of mother					
	Hospital	Home	Nursing Home		M.	F.		1	2	3	4	5 or over	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
Total																		
Ante-natal causes:																		
(a) Toxaemia ..	10	—	—	9	7	3	9	2	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	4	—	
(b) *A.P.H.; no toxaemia	17	—	—	12	8	9	12	4	5	4	3	1	5	8	—	2	—	
(c) Rhesus incompatibility ..	7	—	—	7	4	3	5	—	6	—	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	
Intra-natal causes:																		
(a) Injury ..	3	3	—	3	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	
(b) Anoxia ..	18	2	—	14	7	11	6	7	2	1	2	6	7	5	2	4	—	
(c) †Intra-uterine death	19	2	—	15	10	9	13	4	4	1	2	8	4	2	4	5	3	
Placental insufficiency ..	10	2	—	8	7	3	7	5	1	2	1	1	1	7	—	1	1	
Congenital malformation	11	1	—	7	5	6	9	5	1	2	1	2	4	2	2	—	1	
Other causes ..	3	—	—	3	2	1	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	
TOTAL ..	98	88	10	78	51	47	64	30	23	12	13	20	6	34	27	10	16	5

* Ante-partum haemorrhage
† Cause not determined

ANALYSIS OF NEONATAL DEATHS

	Total	Born at			Legitimate	Sex		Premature	Age at death				Place in family					Age of mother					
		Hospital	Home	Nursing Home		M.	F.		0-23 hrs.	24-47 hrs.	2-6 days	7-27 days	1	2	3	4	5 or over	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	Not Known
Ante-natal causes:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Toxaemia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) ★A.P.H. ; no toxaemia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Rhesus incompatibility ..	3	3	—	—	3	1	2	1	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Intra-natal causes:	10	8	2	—	5	5	5	4	7	2	1	—	3	2	2	1	2	—	3	3	2	1	—
(a) Injury ..	6	4	2	—	6	6	—	3	4	—	1	1	2	1	2	1	—	1	2	1	1	—	1
(b) Anoxia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prematurity only ..	13	13	—	—	11	5	8	13	10	3	—	—	7	3	1	1	1	4	5	3	1	—	—
Respiratory distress syndrome ..	15	14	1	—	14	11	4	13	6	3	6	—	6	1	4	—	4	2	6	3	1	3	—
Congenital malformation ..	15	12	3	—	15	6	9	4	5	2	2	6	9	—	1	1	4	4	6	1	1	3	—
Infection:	4	3	1	—	4	3	1	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	2	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	—
(a) Respiratory ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Gastro-intestinal ..	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
(c) Other ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other causes ..	3	2	1	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—
TOTAL ..	71	61	10	—	62	40	31	39	34	12	13	12	31	8	13	4	15	13	25	14	6	11	1

★Ante-partum haemorrhage

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

There were 281 fewer domiciliary confinements than in 1966; these numbered 2,216 or 38·06 per cent of the total births to city mothers. In addition, 11 mothers living in the county were delivered by city midwives.

At the beginning of August, a ward at the City Hospital containing 18 maternity beds was closed due to shortage of staff and had not been re-opened by the end of the year. This resulted in an abnormally large number of women being discharged early for nursing at home; these numbered 1,853 or 53·05 per cent of women confined there, an increase of 11·35 per cent. This included 1,623 mothers who were booked for hospital delivery and early discharge, 227 who were booked for home delivery and admitted to hospital because of abnormality in pregnancy or labour, and 3 unbooked cases.

Midwives' clinics were held weekly at ten centres. There were 14,116 attendances at 554 sessions, the average attendance being 25·5. Also, weekly sessions were held for instruction in relaxation exercises at seven centres; this was designed for mothers expecting to be confined at home, the hospitals making provision for their own patients. Altogether, 616 mothers attended a total of 528 classes, the average attendance being 5·8 as compared with 5·6 last year.

Midwives continued to assist at the surgeries of four general practitioners.

CONSULTATIONS BY MIDWIVES

Ante-natal	..	..	..	16,420
Post-natal	..	..	..	41,886
Special	..	..	..	9,550
Social emergency investigations	..			810

Hospital Confinements on Social Grounds. Because of unsatisfactory home conditions, arrangements were made for 490 mothers to be delivered in hospital from a total of 702 requests; 30·6 per cent of those accepted were not natives of the British Isles, a decrease of 6·4 per cent.

Country of origin	Number of applicants				
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
British Isles	505	488	475	402	408
West Indies	101	161	183	255	304
India and Pakistan ..	78	85	55	44	43
Others	18	24	22	24	41

Maternity Medical Services. There was a slight fall to 95·8 per cent in the proportion of mothers who had booked their family doctors for confinement at home, but a rise to 7·0 per cent in the proportion of confinements at which doctors were present at the delivery.

Year	Total home confinements	Confinements			
		Doctors booked		Doctors present	
		No.	% total	No.	% total
1954	2,541	1,355	53·3	352	13·9
55	2,521	1,478	58·6	323	12·8
56	2,646	1,705	64·4	292	11·0
57	2,844	1,972	69·2	308	10·8
58	2,863	2,088	72·9	274	9·6
59	2,933	2,105	71·8	247	8·4
60	2,876	2,237	77·7	214	7·4
61	2,858	2,323	81·3	298	10·4
62	3,323	2,755	82·9	399	14·0
63	3,173	2,905	91·6	311	9·8
64	2,969	2,817	94·8	303	10·5
65	2,596	2,496	96·0	207	8·3
66	2,497	2,423	96·9	153	6·3
67	2,216	2,123	95·8	149	7·0

Consultant Clinic. The reduction in the number of mothers who attended this clinic showed a further decline in those receiving their antenatal care from the department. The clinic was held as required at Edwards Lane Welfare Centre, 14 attended before confinement, none afterwards and there were 14 return visits.

X-Ray Examination. This was limited to immigrants and those who had not received B.C.G. vaccination within the past two years, except in exceptional circumstances; 71 expectant mothers were examined, there were 15 defaulters and none was referred for further examination.

Blood Examinations. The number of specimens examined is indicated in the following tables and shows a further increase in the number of mothers referred who had been booked under the Maternity Medical Service by general practitioners. The marked reduction in the number of expectant mothers attending the Health Committee's clinics for antenatal care showed a similar decrease in the number of samples sent from them for examination.

BLOOD GROUPING AND RHESUS TYPING

Year	Clinic Cases		Total	General Practitioner Cases		Total	Delivery and Post Natal Samples
	New	Repeat		New	Repeat		
1962	436	337	773	509	252	761	257
63	288	237	525	473	333	806	188
64	168	161	329	449	271	720	215
65	115	94	209	477	280	757	250
66	93	64	157	567	307	874	318
67	44	28	72	582	369	951	366

KHAN AND WASSERMAN REACTION

Year	Clinic Cases	Positive	General Practitioner Cases	Positive	Total
1962	1,101	11	930	18	2,031
63	702	12	1,168	21	1,870
64	461	—	1,137	8	1,598
65	338	2	1,224	4	1,562
66	213	—	1,409	—	1,622
67	136	—	1,602	3	1,738

HAEMOGLOBIN ESTIMATION

Year	Clinic Cases		Total	General Practitioner Cases		Total	Blood Films
	New	Repeat		New	Repeat		
1962	1,205	1,160	2,365	1,568	564	2,132	906
63	840	764	1,604	1,679	885	2,564	729
64	510	443	953	1,589	815	2,404	501
65	342	266	608	1,744	878	2,622	294
66	199	208	407	1,861	1,047	2,908	354
67	129	129	258	1,957	1,147	3,104	432

Analgesia. The following table shows the use of analgesic drugs during labour by city midwives:—

ANALGESIA

Drug	1967		1966	
	No. of cases	Percentage total births	No. of cases	Percentage total births
Pethidine only	312	14·1	306	12·3
Pethidine gas and oxygen ..	333	15·0	300	12·0
Pethidine and trilene	371	16·7	368	14·7
Pethidine trilene gas and oxygen	10	0·45	3	0·2
Gas and oxygen	284	12·8	422	16·9
Trilene	421	19·0	432	17·3

Hospital Admissions. There were 26 emergency admissions to hospital at midwives' requests, a decrease of 20 compared with last year; two of these cases were mothers who had neither sought antenatal care nor made arrangements for confinement.

Medical Aid. On the 1st August, under the General Practitioners (Fees) Regulations, 1967, fees payable to general practitioner obstetricians for emergency medical service became payable by executive councils in place of local authorities, except for attendance upon women who had not registered with a family doctor. During the year, there were 1,463 calls to doctors, of which 1,358 were to their own booked cases and 105 or 7·2 per cent were made under the Emergency Medical Services, including the Emergency Treatment Service.

The main reasons were rupture of the perineum, prolonged labour, foetal distress, ante-partum haemorrhage and premature labour.

Maternity Emergency Service. There was a reduction in the number of calls to the mobile obstetric unit based at the City Hospital, as compared with last year; an analysis of the calls is shown in the table on page 32.

CONFINEMENTS IN THE CITY

PLACE	NOTTINGHAM mothers			OTHERS			TOTALS
	Total	Live	Stillborn	Total	Live	Stillborn	
At home —							
Conducted by midwife ..	2,216	2,205	11	11	11	—	2,227
“ private doctor ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
“ husband ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
“ county midwife ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Born in Ambulance ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No one in attendance ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2,217	2,206	11	11	11	—	2,228
Hospitals—City ..	2,220	2,162	58	780	748	32	3,000
Firs ..	525	517	8	693	681	12	1,218
General ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Women's ..	530	514	16	1,557	1,506	51	2,081
“ St. Mary's Annexe ..	26	26	—	138	138	—	164
Highbury ..	247	244	3	1,081	1,062	19	1,328
	3,548	3,463	85	4,249	4,135	115	7,798
TOTALS ..	5,765	5,669	96	4,261	4,146	115	10,026

MULTIPLE DELIVERIES

PLACE OF CONFINEMENT	Total	Twins		Triplets	
		City	Other	City	Other
At home—conducted by midwife ..	7	7	—	—	—
Hospitals—City	55	39	15	—	1
Firs	14	3	11	—	—
Women's	39	10	28	—	1
„ St. Mary's					
Annexe ..	1	—	1	—	—
Highbury	17	3	14	—	—
TOTALS	126	55	69	—	2

TOTAL MEDICAL AID CALLS TO DOCTORS

Mothers	1967		1966		1965		1964	
	No.	% of home confinements	No.	% of home confinements	No.	% of home confinements	No.	% of home confinements
Ruptured perineum ..	700	31·59	696	27·88	617	23·87	725	24·42
Prolonged labour ..	85	3·83	96	3·82	117	4·53	118	3·97
Foetal distress ..	75	3·38	65	2·59	79	3·06	73	2·46
Pyrexia ..	49	2·22	45	1·79	56	2·17	48	1·62
Abnormal presentation ..	34	1·53	47	1·87	58	2·24	60	2·02
Ante-partum haemorrhage ..	56	2·53	50	1·99	62	2·40	46	1·55
Post-partum haemorrhage ..	28	1·26	29	1·15	39	1·51	36	1·21
Retained placenta ..	21	1·00	19	0·76	27	1·04	24	0·81
Obstetric shock ..	1	0·05	1	0·04	4	0·15	1	0·03
Abortion and miscarriage ..	9	0·41	4	0·16	6	0·23	10	0·34
Phlebitis ..	16	0·72	9	0·36	15	0·58	16	0·54
Premature labour ..	42	1·90	65	2·59	61	2·36	57	1·92
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia ..	28	1·26	48	1·91	65	2·51	39	1·31
Hypertension ..	19	0·90	8	0·32	12	0·46	31	1·04
Breast conditions ..	2	0·10	13	0·52	11	0·43	25	0·84
Urinary conditions ..	15	0·66	5	0·20	9	0·35	11	0·37
Premature rupture of membranes ..	34	1·53	39	1·55	54	2·09	46	1·55
Anaemia ..	13	0·58	10	0·40	15	0·58	24	0·81
Post maturity ..	9	0·41	14	0·56	16	0·62	10	0·34
Other conditions ..	19	0·90	40	1·59	62	2·40	57	1·92
Total ..	1,255	56·63	1,303	51·89	1,385	53·47	1,457	49·07

TOTAL MEDICAL AID CALLS TO DOCTORS

Infants	1967		1966		1965	
	No.	% of home confinements	No.	% of home confinements	No.	% of home confinements
Prematurity ..	11	0.49	14	0.56	6	0.23
Stillbirths ..	5	0.22	2	0.08	15	0.58
Asphyxia and Cyanosis ..	19	0.90	35	1.39	31	1.19
Jaundice ..	6	0.27	5	0.20	3	0.12
Deformity ..	15	0.66	19	0.76	9	0.35
Skin conditions ..	11	0.49	9	0.36	5	0.19
Eye discharges ..	27	1.22	33	1.31	66	2.54
Respiratory disorders ..	7	0.31	7	0.28	15	0.58
Alimentary conditions ..	19	0.90	15	0.60	13	0.50
Other conditions ..	33	1.49	18	0.72	20	0.77
Total ..	153	6.90	157	6.25	183	7.05

ADMISSIONS TO CITY HOSPITAL DIRECT FROM CITY MIDWIVES

Mothers				1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Retained placenta ..	..	..	..	1	—	1	—	3
Premature labour ..	..	..	..	1	7	3	3	5
Ante-partum haemorrhage ..	..	..	..	2	5	6	—	5
Post-partum ..	..	..	..	—	—	2	—	—
Threatened abortion ..	..	..	..	2	2	—	—	3
Toxaemia ..	..	..	..	—	2	2	1	—
Prolonged labour ..	..	..	..	—	3	3	1	—
Malpresentation ..	..	..	..	—	5	2	1	—
Unbooked social emergency ..	..	..	..	2	9	9	7	4
Hypertension ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
Foetal distress ..	..	..	..	—	2	1	1	1
Other conditions ..	..	..	..	18	5	1	2	3
Premature rupture of membranes ..	..	..	..	—	5	1	2	2
				26	45	31	18	26
Infants								
Prematurity ..	..	..	..	—	1	—	1	2

USE OF OBSTETRIC UNIT			
	1967	1966	1965
Post partum haemorrhage, primary	6	8	5
" " " secondary	—	—	1
" " " with shock	1	1	—
Retained placenta	12	11	15
" " and post partum haemorrhage	1	—	2
" " and delay in second stage ..	—	—	1
Uterine inertia	—	—	1
Severe anaemia	—	—	—
Prolapsed cord	—	—	—
Ante partum haemorrhage	—	—	1
Malpresentation	—	4	—
Foetal distress	1	1	—
Obstetric shock	—	1	1
Asphyxiated baby	—	—	1
Eclampsia	—	—	—
Abortion	—	—	—
TOTALS	21	26	28

Oxygen. Each midwife carried a ‘sparklet’ apparatus. Oxygen was administered to 11 babies by inhalation.

Home Care of Premature Babies. More babies were born prematurely at home than last year. Of eight specially trained midwives, three carried out the nursing of 295 premature and special care babies with the assistance of one part-time midwife.

CARE OF PREMATURE BABIES

	1967	1966	1965
Premature babies born at home	116	107	97
Subsequently removed to hospital	33	33	34
Discharged from hospital for domiciliary care ..	241	198	200
Visits paid during the year	3,085	3,080	2,876

Eye Conditions. There was a decrease in the number of requests for medical aid from midwives for eye conditions, and only three cases were notified, one of which was gonococcal in origin.

Puerperal Pyrexia. There were eight cases notified, five of whom were delivered in hospital; of these deliveries, seven lived in the city and one in the county.

Central Sterile Supply Unit. The scheme worked smoothly on the whole but transport of packs continued to present the greatest problem and needed constant supervision.

Night Rota Scheme. This scheme worked well with six midwives on duty at night, each averaging five nights on call in 28 days and three nights out during the same period.

Central Telephone. The arrangements made by the Ambulance Control Centre for transmitting calls to midwives by radio-telecommunication throughout 24 hours worked smoothly.

Radio-Telecommunication. The non-selective calling system was in operation throughout the year as selective calling sets had not been made available by the manufacturers.

Reception in some areas of the city was poor, necessitating re-siting of the aerials; at the end of the year, experimental sites were still being examined.

Despite these difficulties, the pocket 'phones were of considerable help in reducing time taken to get messages from patient to midwife and in curtailing travelling time.

Staff. At the end of the year, the staff consisted of two supervisors, 40 full-time midwives and 11 employed on a part-time basis. In August, the assistant supervisor resigned following appointment to a teaching post and a midwife already on the staff

was promoted to fill the vacancy. During the year, one full-time and one part-time midwife left and five joined the staff on a full-time basis. One midwife was dismissed. At the end of the year, there was a full-time equivalent of $45\frac{1}{2}$ midwives, each with an overall case load of 48·8 confinements and 40 early discharges from hospital for nursing at home.

Sickness decreased to a total of 440 days, the equivalent of the work of two midwives, and two midwives were on maternity leave.

As previously, a mid-day meal was available to midwives at a small cost at one of the midwives' hostels.

Transport. Allowances were made to 40 midwives as essential car users and to 11 part-time midwives as casual users, also to one midwife using a moped and to one cyclist. The arrangements were continued for the hire of taxis to take one midwife who could not drive and student midwives to and from confinements.

Training. Statutory courses were arranged for one supervisor and ten midwives and three attended courses on parentcraft. Also, arrangements were continued with the Matron of the City Hospital for midwives who had been out of hospital for more than five years to attend the obstetric department for four days in order to gain experience in modern methods in midwifery and the care of the newborn. By the end of the year, all the midwives had completed the course and were grateful for the opportunity to have done so.

In association with the Firs Maternity Hospital, 46 places out of a possible 55 were provided for district training of student midwives for Part II of the Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board.

Distribution of practising midwives at end of year

Domiciliary service	..	51
City Hospital	..	37
Firs Maternity Hospital	..	15
Women's Hospital	..	28
Highbury Hospital	..	12
Nursing homes and Nursing co-operations		—
Private practice	..	—
		<hr/>
		143
Ceasing to practise in this area	.. .. .	28

During the year, 90 student nurses from the General Hospital, the City Hospital and the Children's Hospital made visits with domiciliary midwives as part of their training.

In compliance with the Certificate in General Nursing of the General Nursing Council for England and Wales, 1962, eight students undergoing three months' obstetric training spent one day with a health visitor and with a midwife visiting patients' homes.

HEALTH VISITING

Home Visits. The recruitment of more part-time staff was partly responsible for a small increase in home visits.

VISITS IN CONNECTION WITH	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Pre-school children:						
*Primary visits ..	30,571	30,641	32,365	33,624	33,518	} 110,685
Revisits ..	49,947	47,225	58,278	73,662	74,574	
Old people:						
Primary visits ..	724	814	1,143	1,451	395	498
Revisits ..	1,280	1,347	1,930	3,993	4,536	4,418
Expectant mothers:						
Primary visits ..	143	156	241	365	402	411
Revisits ..	107	162	231	373	561	669
Housing ..	9	18	222	94	82	72
Hospital after-care ..	85	61	208	200	66	49
Diabetes ..	17	16	51	83	45	96
Vaccination and immunisation ..	9	36	36	103	38	156
Infectious disease ..	10	1	15	10	14	7
Eye conditions ..	—	—	1	—	5	19
B.C.G. vaccination ..	2	—	1	1	4	13
Neo-natal enquiry ..	3	—	—	1	3	2
Stillbirth ..	7	1	2	4	2	—
Other ..	594	426	792	581	693	754
NUMBER OF HOME VISITS ..	83,408	80,904	95,516	114,545	114,938	117,849
“NO ACCESS” VISITS ..	22,430	18,147	22,171	23,748	22,049	24,014
TOTAL VISITS ..	105,838	99,051	117,687	138,293	136,987	141,863

*Commencing 1963 “primary visits” comprise first visits in each year

Care of Premature Babies. This work entirely reverted to the midwifery service as a result of its improved staffing position.

Observation Register. The register of children “at risk” of abnormalities in development underwent a process of modification and transition towards a slimmer and, it is hoped, a more rational form.

At the end of the year the register contained the names of 2,207 children, classified as follows:—

Category	No. on register
Congenital abnormality ..	116
Family history of defect ..	97
Complication of pregnancy ..	1,153
„ „ labour ..	675
Post-natal factors	159
Symptomatic group	7

Congenital Malformations. During the year 146 congenital malformations observed at or soon after birth, affecting 123 children, were notified to the Registrar General. The table summarises their distribution.

CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS

	1967	1966	1965	1964
Central nervous system	21	50	36	25
Eye, ear	2	3	1	6
Alimentary system ..	23	13	27	31
Heart and great vessels	10	8	17	8
Respiratory system ..	1	2	—	—
Uro-genital system ..	6	9	9	13
Limbs	54	55	34	49
Other skeletal	2	4	3	4
Other systems	21	33	24	17
Other malformations ..	6	9	9	6
	146	186	160	159

Register of Handicapped Children. A register of pre-school children known to suffer from mental or physical handicaps was instituted and proved to be of value in the discussion and planning of services for these children, and in consultations with other departments, particularly those concerned with education and welfare.

At the end of the year the names of 212 children were on the register, classified in broad categories as follows:—

Mentally subnormal	..	52
Cerebral palsy	..	27
Developmental	..	38
Orthopaedic	..	14
Eye defects	..	14
Deafness	..	15
Asthma, bronchitis, etc.	..	3
Psychological handicaps	..	2
Multiple handicaps	..	2
Epileptic	..	5
Cardiac	..	16
Miscellaneous	..	24

Ascertainment of Deafness in Pre-School Children.

Screening tests of hearing were carried out by health visitors on a total of 2,583 children, compared with 2,414 in the previous year. Of the total, 239 were regarded as being at special risk.

Twenty-one children were referred for further investigation of unsatisfactory responses; of these eight were considered to have normal hearing, three were considered to be unresponsive because of mental retardation, four were incompletely investigated by the end of the year, and for the remaining six who had a significant hearing loss confirmed, the necessary treatment and educational measures were arranged in co-operation with the School Health Service.

A two-day course for training health visitors and clinic nurses in the conduct of screening tests was planned to be held in January, 1968.

Welfare Centre	1st Tests	Retests	Total			
			1967	1966	1965	1964
Aspley	138	3	141	133	122	227
Basford	172	1	173	178	169	210
Bilborough ..	105	—	105	160	241	281
Bulwell	165	7	172	168	136	189
Clifton						
Southchurch Dr. ..	14	—	14	55	55	74
Edwards Lane ..	237	10	247	226	253	336
Ernest Purser ..	234	33	267	288	277	336
Hyson Green ..	234	6	240	289	274	326
John Ryle H.C. ..	242	—	242	86	137	145
Radford	221	4	225	252	306	377
Sherwood Rise ..	506	10	516	321	332	168
Sneinton	164	2	166	239	257	332
Wollaton	151	2	153	100	98	123
TOTAL	2,583	78	2,661	2,495	2,657	3,124

Phenylketonuria. During 1967 a total of 5,863 children was screened for this defect by the urine test, and no positive result was found.

The child diagnosed in 1966 continued to make normal progress on dietary treatment.

Rickets. Occasional cases of rickets occur in spite of the wide availability of vitamin supplements for infant feeding. In 1967 four children were known to have been treated at hospitals in the city for this condition, compared with four in 1966 and three in 1965. All these children were from immigrant families and none had attended a welfare centre or received supplementary vitamins.

Co-operation with General Practitioners and with Hospitals. Although no formal arrangements existed for the attachment of health visitors to general practices, there was in general a good working relationship and many requests continued to be received from family doctors for the assistance of health visitors on a case-to-case basis. One health visitor continued to conduct mothercraft classes at the ante-natal clinic of a group practice.

Health visitors went to the Firs Maternity Hospital to give talks to expectant mothers at relaxation clinics, the City Hospital post-natal clinic, the Children's Hospital to discuss the after-care of children being discharged, and both the General and City Hospitals for consultation on the domiciliary supervision of diabetics and with the medical social workers on problems of community health and unmarried mothers.

The Superintendent Nursing Officer received many requests for community health services for patients discharged from hospital.

Visitors to the Department. Visits to welfare centres and to individual homes with health visitors were arranged for 366 students representing the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Joint Training Course for health visitors, home nurses studying for admission to the Queen's Roll, student nurses from the General, City and Children's Hospitals, and pupil nurses from Highbury Hospital. Visitors also came from Nottingham University, Nottingham Regional College of Technology, the North Western Polytechnic, London, Nottingham Nursery Nurses' College, and various secondary schools in the city.

Welfare Centres. The John Ryle Health Centre at Clifton was opened on 25th April, and the sessions held at the old centre at Greencroft and at the Holy Trinity Church Hall were transferred there.

The new Radford Welfare Centre was opened on the same day, and the old centre in Radford Boulevard closed.

Infant clinics were attended by 61·3 per cent of babies born in 1967, an increase of 0·3 per cent on 1966. At the end of the year there were 27 infant sessions and 11 toddler sessions each week at the 12 welfare centres. Total attendances at infant sessions showed a decrease of 1·4 per cent compared with the previous year.

Antenatal Clinics. The number of sessions continued unchanged and the decrease in attendances also continued. Three sessions were combined with clinics for cervical cytology.

Consultant Clinics. The consultant paediatrician attended the Ernest Purser Welfare Centre weekly and saw 15 new cases in a total of 142 consultations. The sessions formerly held for ear, nose and throat conditions at Edwards Lane Welfare Centre were discontinued.

Dental Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Pre-School Children. 1967 has been a poor year in respect of volume of treatment given. A further loss of staff has contributed to this but fewer patients in both categories have been referred for treatment to the local authority dental service.

So far as Expectant and Nursing Mothers are concerned, this could mean that patients are finding it easier to receive treatment through the general dental service. On the other hand, this argument is unlikely to apply to pre-school children—a category which is not generally welcomed in busy dental practices. There must be a large number of these children in need of dental treatment who are not being referred to either service—a point borne out by the Sheldon Report on Child Welfare Centres (1967). This Report also gives point to the policy of integration of services in Health Centres as envisaged by the Health Committee. In addition to the proposed twin-surgery dental suite in Hyson Green, provision has been made for the inclusion of similar dental suites in the proposed health centres at Bulwell, Beaumont Street (Sneinton), and St. Ann's Well Road. The organisation of the health services generally may be radically altered in the not so distant future and the provision of some accommodation for dental use in all proposed Health Centres has everything to commend it.

Towards the end of the year, information was received that two dental auxiliaries may be available in September, 1968. These dental operators are most useful in the treatment of pre-school children and in dental health education. They are trained at the New Cross School for Dental Auxiliaries and must work to the prescription of a registered dentist whose physical presence within the building is necessary while treatment is being given.

A copy of the information sent to the Ministry of Health on Form L.H.S. 27/7 is appended. Figures in brackets refer to the year 1966.

Part A—Attendances and Treatment

Number of Visits for Treatment during year:—	Children 0–4 (incl.)		Expectant and Nursing Mothers	
First visit	252	(342)	114	(172)
Subsequent visits	37	(50)	198	(322)
Total visits	289	(392)	312	(494)
Number of additional courses of treatment other than the first course commenced during year ..	4	(—)	4	(2)
Treatment provided during the year—				
Number of fillings	23	(18)	106	(126)
Teeth filled	20	(16)	99	(117)
Teeth extracted	554	(761)	247	(694)
General anaesthetics given	240	(343)	75	(127)
Emergency visits by patients	166	(331)	31	(80)
Patients X-rayed	1	(2)	5	(12)
Patients treated by scaling and/or removal of stains from the teeth (Prophylaxis)	—	(6)	41	(50)
Teeth otherwise conserved	2	(4)	—	(—)
Teeth root filled	—	(—)	—	(—)
Inlays	—	(—)	—	(—)
Crowns	—	(—)	—	(—)
Number of courses of treatment completed during the year	132	(42)	58	(70)

Part B—Prosthetics

Patients supplied with full upper or full lower (first time)	11	(22)
Patients supplied with other dentures	21	(35)
Number of dentures supplied	45	(84)

Part C—Anaesthetics

General anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers	12	(14)
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Part D—Inspections

	Children 0–4 (incl.)	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
Number of patients given first inspections during year	148 (360)	24 (190)
Number of patients who required treatment ..	113 (354)	23 (190)
Number of patients who were offered treatment ..	113 (344)	23 (188)

Part E—Sessions

Number of Dental Officer Sessions (i.e. equivalent complete half-days) devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare Patients:—		
For treatment	53	(86)
For health education	—	(—)

A comparison of absenteeism in dental attendances is also shown. Figures in brackets refer to the year 1966.

	<i>Children 0-4 (inclusive)</i>	<i>Expectant and Nursing Mothers</i>
Appointments made	327 (438)	378 (639)
Absences without prior notification ..	38 (46)	66 (145)
Percentage absentee rate	11.6% (10.5%)	17.5% (22.7%)

Welfare Foods. Welfare foods were available for sale at centres attended by mothers and young children and at the distribution centre in Mansfield Road. The decrease in sales reported in previous years continued.

Amounts distributed	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
National dried milk—20 oz. tins ..	33,250	40,147	48,774	59,031	70,389
Orange juice—6 oz. bottles ..	54,149	54,703	53,198	48,757	51,088
Cod liver oil—6 oz. bottles ..	4,175	4,202	4,484	4,160	5,370
Vitamin tablets—packets of 20 ..	3,838	4,176	4,878	5,636	6,764

Staff. With a depleted staff of tuberculosis visitors due to long-term sickness and the retirement of the senior visitor, one health visitor was assigned half-time to the Chest Centre from the beginning of the year.

The health visitor seconded to the Royal College of Nursing in 1966 was successful in obtaining the Public Health Nursing Administration Certificate, and returned to the health visiting service.

Two health visitors joined the staff from the training course of session 1966/67, and three part-time staff were also recruited.

One health visitor retired and one left the department, so that at the end of the year there remained 30 full-time and three part-time health visitors, including six centre superintendents.

Clinic nurses assisted at antenatal, midwives', cervical cytology and infant welfare clinics.

The practical training of health visitor students was carried out by three field work instructors.

Sickness among staff accounted for the loss of 215 working days, an increase of 73 on the previous year and the equivalent of almost a whole year's work of one member of staff.

Though no social worker was seconded to assist the work of health visitors, there was close co-operation with social workers engaged in other fields, especially in relation to the elderly and problem families. Tuberculosis visitors continued to undertake the visiting of newly arrived immigrants.

Transport. Eighteen health visitors were entitled to essential user car allowances.

Refresher Courses. Two health visitors attended a short course on administration at St. Paul's College, Cheltenham, and one attended the Field Work Instructors' Course at St. Catherine's College, Liverpool, both arranged by the Health Visitors' Association. One health visitor attended a course on Health Education, arranged by the Royal College of Nursing, at Tetley Hall, Leeds.

Health Visitors' Training Course. Of the nine candidates who took the examination in 1967 after completing the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire joint course, all were successful.

Accommodation at the Adult Education Centre in Shakespeare Street was used as before, and 15 students joined the 1967/68 course at its commencement in October. Four students were sponsored by the City Council of Nottingham, five by Nottinghamshire County Council and six by other authorities.

ATTENDANCES AT WELFARE CENTRES

	ANTENATAL AND POSTNATAL CLINICS										INFANT CLINICS			TODDLER CLINICS		
	Doctors' Clinics				Midwives' Clinics			Relaxation Clinics		Attend- ances for blood samples only	No. of sessions		Total attend- ances	No. of sessions	New cases	Total attend- ances
	No. of sessions	New cases	Post- natal attend- ances	Total attend- ances	No. of sessions	New cases	Total attend- ances	No. of sessions								
								Total attend- ances								
Aspley	51	7	—	125	48	329	898	—	—	160	94	224	2,587	45	66	562
Basford	49	26	9	213	103	320	1,088	50	485	202	97	234	2,921	50	2	687
Bilborough	51	12	5	75	52	201	420	24	230	32	47	115	1,378	49	20	432
Bulwell	24	9	10	116	51	240	1,197	37	251	230	99	242	3,294	49	28	636
Clifton																
(Southchurch Drive)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	28	492	—	—	—
Edwards Lane	49	6	6	67	52	329	1,260	49	296	121	94	402	3,302	45	28	1,051
Ernest Purser	49	12	4	76	49	384	1,130	51	203	197	97	518	3,768	41	77	736
Hyson Green	52	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	167	78	410	5,200	23	11	482
John Ryle H.C.	53	6	3	49	52	445	1,839	48	608	549	148	365	3,984	36	20	1,094
Radford	50	6	—	54	48	552	1,878	49	444	502	147	645	4,907	62	28	1,026
Sherwood Rise	48	19	2	124	49	525	2,308	—	—	482	94	407	3,278	36	101	1,242
Sneinton	98	67	23	531	50	592	2,098	59	514	441	138	704	5,011	51	46	831
Wollaton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	193	3,078	—	—	—
	574	170	62	1,433	554	3,917	14,116	367	3,031	3,083	1,244	4,487	43,200	487	427	8,779
Consultant	9	14	—	28					Paediatric Clinic	..	..	..	..	33	15	142
									E.N.T. Clinic	..	..	..	..	—	—	—

FAMILY PLANNING

The Nottingham Women’s Welfare Centre held evening sessions, 152 in all, in its premises at the General Dispensary, Broad Street, at which 839 new patients were seen.

In addition, sub-clinics were held in various Corporation premises as shown in the following table:—

Centre	No. of Sessions	New Patients	Total No. of Patients
Bilborough Welfare Centre	48	49	147
Ernest Purser Welfare Centre	48	149	608
Radford Welfare Centre	48	288	761
John Ryle Health Centre	48	81	243

Commencing on the 12th May, the Family Planning Association held a weekly session at the John Ryle Health Centre; this was in addition to the one which was opened at the General Hospital in December last year. Details of patient attendances are shown in the following table:—

Centre	No. of Sessions	No. of New Patients	Total No. of Patients
Nottingham (General Hospital)	93	522	726
John Ryle Health Centre, Clifton	32	111	185

DAY NURSERIES

The total number of places available in the seven nurseries remained at 269, and there was a slight decrease in the number of applications for places during the year.

Reasons for admission are shown in the table.

Reason for admission	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Parent sole bread-winner ..	62%	56%	58%	59%	52%	46%
Family income insufficient	13%	19%	18%	18%	20%	23%
Mother a nurse, teacher, etc.	10%	12%	8%	10%	9%	11%
Bad housing conditions ..	5%	1%	5%	4%	8%	6%
Temporary special requests	1%	5%	4%	5%	6%	6%
Parent invalid, in prison, etc.	7%	7%	7%	4%	5%	8%
Handicapped child ..	2%	—	—	—	—	—

Attendances. The total for the year was 47,961.

Age Groups	Average daily attendance						
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
0-6 months ..	7	7	8	7	7	7	7
6 months-2 years	65	62	65	66	62	67	64
2 years-5 years ..	132	128	136	132	128	129	133
TOTALS ..	<u>204</u>	<u>197</u>	<u>209</u>	<u>205</u>	<u>197</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>204</u>
Percentage total places ..	75·9	73·0	78·2	76·1	73·9	75·8	76·2

Charges. The standard maximum charge of 8s. 0d. daily remained unchanged, but from October 1967 the minimum daily rate was raised from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. Reduced charges according to means were granted to 125 of 128 who applied,

Infectious Disease. No important episodes of infectious disease occurred during the year.

Infectious Disease	Number of cases						
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Measles ..	36	24	47	42	44	24	54
Chicken pox ..	20	3	—	15	9	27	7
German measles..	16	—	1	1	9	2	9
Sonne dysentery	—	15	—	1	6	6	4
Mumps ..	6	22	—	—	5	—	—
Whooping cough	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Scarlet fever ..	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Staff. Of ten staff vacancies arising during the year, eight were filled in September by the appointment of newly qualified nursery nurses. One nursery matron retired; one deputy matron was appointed matron, and two nursery nurses were appointed as deputy matrons, all these being promotions within the service.

Training. 32 students commenced in September 1967 the two years' training course for nursery nurses.

All 66 candidates for the examination of the Nursery Nurses' Examination Board were successful.

A refresher course for senior nursery nurses was held in June at the Nursery Nurses' College.

Visits to Nurseries. Twenty-six visits were made to nurseries by various interested student and professional groups.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS (REGULATION) ACT, 1948

One application was approved for registration as a daily minder for four children.

One private day nursery and five pre-school playgroups were also registered during the year.

At the end of the year, three child-minders were registered, three private nurseries, one hospital nursery, and 12 pre-school playgroups; a total of 434 children was being provided with some sort of day care, full or part-time, by these means, which will no doubt continue to play their part until such time as a national system of nursery schools becomes available.

ATTENDANCES AT DAY NURSERIES

	BULWELL			DOWSON			HEATHCOAT STREET			PIERREPONT			95 QUEEN'S DRIVE			RADFORD			SYCAMORE ROAD		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
JANUARY ..	15	160	395	—	86	468	38	291	229	—	147	333	—	270	132	22	146	436	35	219	331
FEBRUARY ..	39	161	438	—	98	491	28	346	272	—	108	480	—	262	197	18	160	417	43	246	393
MARCH ..	29	206	462	—	86	488	38	246	251	3	107	439	—	227	233	17	178	419	19	364	319
APRIL ..	25	159	466	—	63	360	50	260	246	20	156	496	—	217	215	20	205	435	15	223	426
MAY ..	35	159	480	—	38	412	42	337	292	21	178	502	—	227	230	17	101	356	19	198	441
JUNE ..	43	140	459	—	84	577	43	335	317	22	183	524	5	197	266	39	155	509	10	241	496
JULY ..	54	101	462	—	117	536	41	289	261	4	209	455	29	229	246	42	149	449	21	222	372
AUGUST ..	13	74	146	—	61	217	11	148	116	—	80	188	1	64	114	14	38	169	11	78	122
SEPTEMBER ..	23	186	462	—	167	470	32	309	326	20	170	496	44	239	324	20	176	491	11	246	405
OCTOBER ..	12	215	466	—	179	484	51	302	308	11	145	492	65	260	334	—	163	535	23	222	457
NOVEMBER ..	1	203	458	—	185	458	41	328	304	—	180	491	34	231	275	14	171	578	35	201	462
DECEMBER ..	10	145	263	—	112	328	34	232	204	—	105	345	1	166	228	14	115	374	29	131	313
TOTALS ..	299	1,909	4,957	—	1,276	5,289	449	3,423	3,126	101	1,768	5,241	179	2,589	2,794	237	1,757	5,168	271	2,591	4,537
	7,165			6,565			6,998			7,110			5,562			7,162			7,399		

Age Groups A: 0-6 months. B: 6 months-2 years. C: 2 years-5 years.
Total Attendances 1,536 15,313 31,112 Grand Total: 47,961.

THE CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

There were 833 illegitimate births in 1967, 14·56 per cent of all births. The infant mortality rate for this group was 16·81 per 1,000 illegitimate births.

All expectant mothers applying on social grounds for admission to hospital for their confinements attended the Health Department when the unmarried ones among them were interviewed by a senior health visitor or a social worker for advice concerning antenatal care, the confinement and arrangements for the care of the baby. Those requiring admission to mother and baby homes were referred to the Southwell Diocesan Board of Moral Welfare.

An analysis of the ages of unmarried mothers interviewed showed that, of the total of 136, 52 were under 20 years of age and one was aged only 15 years.

During the year, 230 city expectant unmarried mothers were interviewed by the moral welfare workers of the Southwell Diocesan Board and the Corporation accepted financial responsibility for the maintenance in mother and baby homes of 36 of them, as well as three under the supervision of the Catholic Children's Society. A grant was paid to the Board for the moral welfare work carried out on behalf of the Corporation.

The table following gives the ages of mothers for whom vacancies were obtained at mother and baby homes:—

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Age Group	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Under 15 ..	—	—	2	—	1	3
15 and 16 ..	11	4	5	15	18	7
17 and 18 ..	8	4	11	25	15	17
19 and 20 ..	15	7	9	10	8	6
Over 20 ..	6	16	15	11	13	11

HOME NURSING SERVICE

During 1967 the total number of cases in all age groups attended was comparable with the number so attended during 1966. This service was maintained in the face of increasing difficulties due to the shortage of staff; illness, maternity and compassionate leave and unpaid leave were significant factors affecting the staffing position. Consequently it was necessary to ensure that priority of care was given where most required. Liaison and understanding with family doctors in supplying nursing care for their patients continued to be good.

Of assistance was the increased use of pre-packed sterile equipment which, in some instances, shortened the length of time required in visiting.

During the year there was an increase in the number of visits made to patients requiring the time consuming heavy bedside nursing type of care, namely those with diseases of the cardiovascular system, the central nervous system and sufferers from malignant disease and arthritis. It should be noted from the tables given on page 54 that an age group showing an increased demand was the age group 15-44 years. Whilst the help given by the hospitals, in admitting for nursing care some aged persons who were seriously ill and in difficult circumstances, was much appreciated, it did not affect the increased load from the younger age group where often such cases as malignant disease required long and intensive domiciliary nursing care.

During the year the Home Nursing Service became responsible for the issue, supervision in use, and collection after use of large nursing equipment on loan. This proved advantageous to the users and more satisfactory to those responsible for initiating the

request for such articles. In many cases it was possible to suggest home-made gadgets and replacing orthodox equipment by simpler and more satisfactory articles.

Recent techniques to assist rehabilitation and ambulation pointed to the need for research into the type of appliances that would be required in the future to avoid unnecessary expenditure on quickly outdated articles.

Staff. During the year twelve appointments were made to the nursing staff; fifteen nurses terminated their service and two retired. Sick leave accounted for 1,036 days, maternity leave for 269 days, and compassionate and unpaid leave for 41 days. This leave was equivalent to the services of five nurses.

Transport. Forty-four nurses were eligible for car allowances for their own cars either as 'essential' or 'casual' users. In addition twelve scooters and one mini-van were provided by the Corporation for the use of nurses. Five nurses claimed allowances for their own scooters.

Training. Eleven nurses were successful in the examination for the Queen's Roll and the National Certificate of the Ministry of Health. Six nurses commenced their training during 1967.

Refresher Courses. Three nurses attended a residential course at Chamberlain Hall, Southampton, and the Superintendent attended a two-week course in Appreciation in Management. Her deputy attended a one-week course in practical work instruction.

Comparative index of work over 7 years

	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Register 1st January ..	1,801	1,865	1,837	1,828	1,736	1,707	1,719
New patients ..	4,063	3,912	3,962	3,893	4,185	4,372	4,605
Total visited ..	5,864	5,777	5,799	5,721	5,921	6,079	6,324
Register 31st Dec.	2,052	1,801	1,865	1,837	1,828	1,736	1,707
Total nursing visits	188,683	192,386	203,953	203,802	207,987	207,483	217,491
Total supervisory visits ..	1,953	2,883	2,298	1,720	1,944	2,474	1,447
Case load—visits per month per nurse ..	251	250	259	262	269	264	279
Type of illness							
Cardio-vascular	1,202	1,197	1,324	1,414	1,431	1,271	1,261
Central nervous	778	732	810	735	712	864	824
Alimentary ..	667	615	520	513	663	757	801
Respiratory ..	388	508	516	616	614	689	860
Malignant diseases	637	594	566	534	527	497	506
Senility ..	402	415	398	350	330	285	344
Skin diseases ..	396	362	296	254	296	218	104
Rheumatism, Arthritis ..	331	288	274	266	286	239	264
Trauma ..	378	370	334	275	279	—	—
Diabetes ..	239	269	289	265	269	277	272
Genito-urinary ..	236	221	219	228	243	336	355
Tuberculosis ..	98	100	113	131	137	159	191
Infectious fevers ..	1	2	3	2	6	11	13
Other ..	89	104	137	138	128	476	529
TOTALS ..	5,864	5,777	5,799	5,721	5,921	6,079	6,324
Age groups of Patients							
4 years and under	1·0%	0·9%	0·9%	0·9%	0·9%	1·2%	1·2%
5—14 years ..	1·3%	1·5%	2·3%	1·8%	1·7%	1·3%	1·8%
15—44 „ ..	11·5%	10·0%	11·7%	10·9%	12·1%	10·8%	13·9%
45—64 „ ..	23·3%	23·7%	23·1%	23·9%	23·9%	24·6%	24·7%
65 and over ..	62·9%	63·9%	61·9%	62·5%	61·4%	62·1%	58·4%

LOAN OF NURSING EQUIPMENT

Issued by Home Nursing Service

Article	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Air rings	258	257	263	277	242	248
Bed pans	663	768	789	785	856	886
Back rests	387	326	492	455	499	462
Barrier outfits ..	183	371	316	322	400	441
Cradles	170	155	125	103	110	99
Crutches	32	31	20	15	25	26
Draw sheets ..	81	85	97	218	255	197
Elbow crutches ..	11	10	16	17	7	15
Feeding cups ..	66	76	71	65	77	65
Incontinent gowns ..	13	16	16	32	53	32
Infectious outfits ..	4	7	6	6	8	6
Lifting apparatus ..	4	5	13	10	7	—
Mackintosh sheets ..	144	265	489	636	780	843
Midwifery outfits ..	5	7	8	8	13	15
Sorbo cushions ..	264	318	319	367	496	478
Syringes 5cc. T.B. ..	91	307	346	319	387	426
Syringes 2cc. ..	—	—	—	—	1	1
Syringes others ..	13	3	—	4	6	14
Urinals	389	445	400	409	437	393
Walking tripods ..	197	171	139	100	68	24
TOTALS	2,975	3,623	3,925	4,148	4,727	4,671

Issued from Health Service Store

Article	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Air beds	—	—	1	—	—	—
Bed tables	5	3	2	4	4	4
Bedsteads	85	99	65	66	89	62
Commodore	429	351	295	271	196	196
Invalid chairs ..	162	142	152	190	140	129
Mattresses	98	101	72	76	104	75
Self lifting poles ..	28	20	14	9	—	—
Walking frames ..	15	9	7	—	—	—
TOTALS	822	725	608	616	533	466

In addition to the above, the following disposable equipment was issued

Article	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Draw sheets ..	561	670	780	866	473	451
Polythene sheets ..	996	960	436	360	200	48
Incontinence pads—thick	31,788	24,492	17,520	325	—	—
—thin	8,460	8,208	13,680	21	—	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASE CONTROL

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The table below is compiled from statutory notifications and reports furnished by the Director of the Public Health Laboratory.

	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Dysentery ..	50	141	93	64	53	50	133
Food poisoning ..	30	36	8	79	29	29	63
Paratyphoid fever	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Typhoid fever ..	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Measles ..	3,509	2,389	2,622	2,650	3,853	1,917	4,083
Pneumonia ..	27	79	49	66	102	99	206
Tuberculosis ..	140	128	145	175	162	207	208
Whooping cough	157	183	117	137	216	70	115
Scarlet fever ..	148	133	191	92	75	69	124
Erysipelas ..	9	8	6	18	6	9	8
Puerp. pyrexia ..	8	20	29	24	23	20	33
Cero-spin. fever ..	1	6	1	1	4	4	5
Poliomyelitis:							
paralytic ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
non-paralytic ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis:							
infectious ..	3	11	2	1	—	—	2
post infective ..	5	2	3	3	6	1	1
Ophth. neonat. ..	3	1	6	14	5	5	6

Food Poisoning. The number of cases notified and confirmed bacteriologically showed a slight decrease since last year and of that number, i.e. 30 all were due to minor sporadic outbreaks except for one group of cases occurring at a hospital where the causal organism was *Salmonella typhimurium*. In this outbreak 18 cases occurred accounting for the majority of the year's total. This outbreak occurred amongst the hospital patients, was mild

in nature and it was not possible to identify the source of infection before the outbreak was brought under control.

The other outbreaks were sporadic isolated incidents and the causative organism of all cases are as listed below:—

Salmonella typhimurium	..	22
Salmonella stanley	..	1
Salmonella heidelberg	..	2
Salmonella duisberg	..	1
Salmonella oranienburg	..	1
Salmonella weltevreden	..	1
Staphylococcal	.. ..	2

Dysentery. The number of cases of bacillary dysentery showed a marked decline, falling from 141 for 1966 to almost one-third that number. The infecting organisms were:—

Shigella sonnei	..	..	37
Shigella flexneri	..	..	13

All were isolated or familial infections and no major outbreak occurred. Likewise there was no death attributable to the infection.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers. No case of either of these diseases was notified or discovered.

Measles. The number of notifications of this disease rose markedly from the previous year's total of 2,389 to 3,509, and of these cases two were fatal, one in an infant of five months and one in a child of three years. In the latter case the cause of death was respiratory failure due to pulmonary infiltration and in the former case death was attributed to broncho-pneumonia.

Whooping Cough. The incidence of whooping cough showed a decline from 183 in 1966 to 157 and a proportion of the children contracting the infection were known to have received the primary immunisation course. Of the 157 notifications received, 42 records of primary immunisation were held by the department. No death was reported during the year as attributable to whooping cough or its complications.

	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Notifications ..	157	183	117	137	216	70	115	232	206
Deaths ..	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
No. immunised ..	4,001	4,044	4,301	4,118	4,046	4,241	5,118	4,183	3,677

ANALYSIS BY AGES

			M.	F.	Total
Under 1 year	..	..	7	6	13
1— 4 years	..	..	40	48	88
5— 9	..	..	22	27	49
10—14	..	..	1	2	3
15+	..	..	0	4	4
TOTALS ..			70	87	157

Poliomyelitis. During the year, one case of non-paralytic acute poliomyelitis occurred in the city. This was a laboratory diagnosis of a case which was mild in nature and ended in complete recovery. No other case occurred.

		Paralytic	Non-Paralytic	Total	Deaths
1957	..	17	3	20	—
58	..	4	—	4	1
59	..	9	—	9	1
60	..	3	1	4	—
61	..	4	—	4	—
62	..	—	—	—	—
63	..	—	—	—	—
64	..	1	—	1	—
65	..	—	—	—	—
66	..	—	—	—	—
67	..	—	1	1	—

Age Group	1967		1966		1965		1964		1963		1962		1961		1960		1959		1958	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0- 4	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	3	2	-	1
5- 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
15-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
25 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	2	-
TOTALS	1		-		-		1		-		-		4		4		9		4	

Diphtheria. No case occurred during the year; the last case in the city was notified in 1949.

Encephalitis. Six cases of acute virus meningitis or viral meningoencephalitis occurred in the city and one death was recorded in this group in a child of two years. In addition to this, one death was recorded by the Coroner in a child of 16 months and diagnosed as suppurative meningitis with the causal organism given as *Haemophilus influenzae*.

Of the five post-infective cases reported, two were due to mumps, one to measles, and two of unknown aetiology. No death occurred in this group.

Meningococcal Meningitis. Only one case occurred and this was in a child of 19 months.

Venereal Disease. The overall figures for contagious syphilis and gonorrhoea were down in the city for the year as compared with 1966.

The incidence of gonorrhoea fell from 628 in 1966 to 583. Of this total, 400 occurred in males and 183 in females. However, the

number of new cases of syphilis rose slightly from 31 in 1966 to 36 in 1967, only five cases, three male and two female, presenting at an early stage of the disease.

Of 14 women found to be suffering from syphilis, six were pregnant as against 13 last year.

In addition, eight cases of gonococcal ophthalmia occurred in the city during 1967.

Hookworm Infection. The control of this infection in the immigrant population continued by the examination of household contacts where new infestations were discovered on routine or clinical examination. During the year, 92 positive specimens were found and the parasite involved was, in most cases, the hookworm, although, in a number of cases, mixed infections were found involving other intestinal parasites such as *Trichiuris trichiura*, *Ascaris lumbracoides* and the round worm. Isolated infections with these last named parasites also occurred, as did one case of tapeworm and the rarer infection with *Hymenolepis nana*.

IMMUNISATION

The standard programme for clinics was altered to allow of the administration at the same session of triple and poliomyelitis vaccine, and was carried out as follows:—

Diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus	} at 3, 4 and 5 months of age
Poliomyelitis	
Smallpox	at 12 months
Diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus	} reinforcement at 15 months
Poliomyelitis	
Diphtheria, tetanus	} reinforcement at school entry
Poliomyelitis	
Tuberculosis	at 13 years

A new system of payment to general practitioners undertaking these procedures came into force during the year. The fee per item of service was increased and paid by the executive council instead of the local health authority. Copies of records were, however, made available to the department so that a comprehensive record could still be kept. Reciprocal arrangements were made for general practitioners to receive duplicate records of procedures performed by local authority staff for their patients.

These arrangements seemed to work smoothly. There was little change in the year in the total numbers of the various vaccinations performed, but in most instances there was some increase in the proportion of those performed by general practitioners.

Poliomyelitis. The table shows the number of courses completed and the number of reinforcing doses given.

	0—4 years	5—14 years	15—39 years	Others	Total
Third ..	5,002	567	346	48	5,963
Fourth ..	227	1,577	16	—	1,820

IMMUNITY INDEX

	Number of persons given primary courses at 31.12.67			
	0—4 years	5—14 years	15—39 years	Total
No. of persons ..	16,898	42,534	80,511	139,943
Estimated population	28,600	46,400	113,800	188,800
% Immunised	59·0	91·6	70·7	74·1

Diphtheria. The tables show the number of injections performed and of children up to 14 years who had received at least a primary course of three injections.

ANALYSIS OF IMMUNISATIONS
Numbers carried out

		Primary Immunisations				Re-inforcing Injections	
		Pre-school children	School children	By Health Dept. Medical Staff	By General Practitioners	By Health Dept. Medical Staff	By General Practitioners
1955	..	4,390	1,001	3,723	1,668	3,540	218
56	..	3,125	787	2,586	1,326	2,628	159
57	..	3,487	345	2,589	1,243	1,266	143
58	..	3,595	939	3,423	1,111	6,154	160
59	..	3,704	662	3,186	1,180	3,142	113
60	..	4,167	820	3,744	1,243	2,483	249
61	..	5,022	1,078	4,580	1,520	3,135	304
62	..	4,250	104	3,374	980	2,922	151
63	..	4,042	670	3,758	954	5,173	153
64	..	4,145	674	3,954	865	4,788	197
65	..	4,303	521	3,872	952	4,888	266
66	..	4,039	453	3,665	827	4,710	221
67	..	4,046	227	3,201	1,072	3,462	627

Progressive totals of children who had received a primary course of immunisation
by 31st December

		0—4 years		5—14 years		0—14 years	
		No.	Percent.	No.	Percent.	No.	Percent.
1955	..	14,481	57	42,063	88	56,544	77
56	..	14,133	57	42,980	88	57,113	78
57	..	14,253	59	42,832	87	57,085	78
58	..	14,725	60	42,840	87	57,565	78
59	..	16,862	68	40,658	82	57,520	78
60	..	17,154	68	41,398	84	58,552	79
61	..	19,118	73	40,724	84	59,842	80
62	..	19,721	74	38,855	81	58,576	79
63	..	19,940	72	38,602	83	58,542	79
64	..	20,026	73	38,707	83	58,733	79
65	..	18,264	65	40,989	88	59,253	80
66	..	18,025	63	41,606	90	59,631	80
67	..	17,901	62	42,127	90	60,028	80

Whooping Cough. Primary courses were given to 4,001 children under five years of age, and reinforcing doses at 12 to 18 months to 2,015 of those who had commenced their primary course before the age of four months.

ANALYSIS OF VACCINATIONS

	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
By Health Dept. medical staff	3,044	3,226	3,350	3,263	3,092	3,272
By general practitioners	1,058	818	951	855	954	969
TOTAL	4,102	4,044	4,301	4,118	4,046	4,241

Tetanus. A course of three injections was given to 4,157 children, of whom 4,046 were in the pre-school age group.

Smallpox. The low rate of primary vaccination in infancy continued essentially unchanged. At the very end of 1967, however, there were signs that the acceptance rate was increasing, and it was hoped that this trend would be reflected in next year's figures. The probable reason was that a comprehensive consent for all vaccinations up to school entry was obtained from the parent at an early stage in the infant's life, and appointments made thereafter at the appropriate time.

ANALYSIS OF VACCINATIONS

Numbers of Persons Vaccinated						
	Under 1 year	1—4 years	5—14 years	15—17 years	Total	
						By Health Dept. Medical Staff
						By General Practitioners
Primary Vaccination	99	2,426	105	10	2,640	2,038
Re-Vaccination	—	15	64	10	89	3

INFANT VACCINATION

	Primary vaccinations at recommended age	Percentage of births during same period
1958	3,587	65·6
59	3,623	65·8
60	2,563	45·8
61	2,773	48·4
62	3,643	62·1
63	574	9·3
64	1,509	23·7
65	1,698	27·5
66	1,605	26·6
67	1,872	31·6

Tuberculosis. B.C.G. vaccination was offered to school children of 13 years, and was accepted by 74·9 per cent.

The higher than expected proportion of children reported as being tuberculin positive, noted in last year's report, was again evident in the figures for the first term of the current school year. The increased numbers were wholly accounted for by weakly positive reactors, which supported the belief that the difference was one of interpretation. With this in mind, discussion was held with the doctors performing this work and a uniform standard of interpretation defined and agreed. It will be interesting to see the effect on next year's figures.

All positive reactors were offered chest X-ray examination. No case of active disease was found, but seven were kept under observation either because of an abnormal chest film or a strongly positive tuberculin reaction.

ANALYSIS OF VACCINATIONS

	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Schools visited	47	45	43	50	52	50
No. of 13 year olds ..	5,095	5,103	4,557	5,044	5,099	5,038
,, acceptances	3,820*	3,636	3,349	3,621	3,775	3,855
,, refusals	1,156	1,321	1,059	1,274	1,191	1,076
,, others	119	146	149	149	133	107
No. tested	3,888	3,875	3,428	3,592	3,562	3,608
negative reactors ..						
vaccinated	2,263	2,533	2,639	3,019	3,001	3,044
positive reactors ..	1,280†	924	468	401	460	479

* Average % of acceptances 1962-1967 was 73·6%.

† Average % of positive reactions 1962-1967 was 18·2%

Yellow Fever. Four hundred and twenty-nine persons proceeding abroad were vaccinated.

Anthrax. Thirty-nine industrial workers at possible risk of infection completed a primary course of protective injections during the year.

Measles. Vaccination against measles was under evaluation in various parts of the country under the overall supervision of the Medical Research Council.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

I have pleasure in acknowledging this contribution by Mr. J. C. Wake, A.C.I.S., M.Inst.T., M.I.R.T.E., the General Manager, on the twentieth year of the Nottingham City Ambulance Service, and also his ready co-operation at all times.

Administration and Control Staff. The establishment at the beginning of the year was as follows:—

Chief Ambulance Officer	1
Deputy Chief Ambulance Officer ..	1
Male staff officers	7
Female staff officers	2
Station officer	1
Shorthand-typists	2
General office clerk	1
	—
	15
	==

Operational Staff. The establishment during the year with comparative figures for last year is set out below:—

	1967	1966
Shift Leaders	7	7
Male driver/attendants ..	72	66
Female driver/attendants ..	10	12
	—	—
	89	85
	==	==

Two relief shift leaders have been appointed to provide a better coverage in the event of sickness to Control staff and keep overtime to a minimum.

Authority is being sought for five additional driver/attendants to be recruited at the end of 1968, four to man the additional vehicles as detailed under the heading “Vehicles” and a fifth to provide coverage for annual leave and sickness.

Vehicles. The introduction of the estate car ambulance in September, 1967, has provided economies as it is now seldom

necessary to send the larger type of vehicle on long distance journeys thus providing additional coverage within the city.

Four replacement vehicles, i.e., three ambulances and one dual-purpose vehicle are in the 1967/68 financial programme and again are of the large carrying capacity type.

Authority is being sought to increase the fleet by four dual-purpose vehicles during the year 1968/69. Three of these vehicles will be required to convey the additional 70 patients daily to and from St. Francis Hospital, as forecast in the expansion plan of Nottingham No. 2 Hospital Management Committee expected to be operational in January, 1969. The fourth additional dual-purpose vehicle, as provided for in the Ambulance Service ten-year plan, will be required for the general increase in other patients.

The 1968/69 programme will also include the replacement of three ambulance vehicles.

Owing to the inadequate garage accommodation available at Beechdale Headquarters, plans to build an annex to accommodate 12 vehicles (including three Ambulance Reserve vehicles) have been placed before the Health Committee and approved in principle.

Mileage and Patients. There was an increase of 5,069 in the number of patients carried compared with last year and an increase of 22,657 miles operated. The highest number of patients carried in one day was 817 and the highest number of miles run in one day was 2,777.

Only by constant liaison with hospitals can the service deal with these large numbers of patients and it is significant that in the year 1967, 195,789 patients were carried by 32 vehicles as compared with 95,551 patients in 1956 with 29 vehicles. Nevertheless during peak traffic congestion, long delays are unavoidable

and this factor continues to disrupt pre-planning. The South Nottingham areas are the worst affected.

Long Distance Journeys. 413 out-of-town journeys were made—218 to Derby, 70 to Sheffield and 125 to other destinations.

Arrangements were made for 111 patients to be carried by rail, compared with 123 last year, the principal destinations being Sheffield and London.

Only four patients were conveyed by bus, as compared with 35 last year.

Emergency Cases. There were 9,027 emergency cases during the year compared with 8,765 last year. Casualties included 39 killed and 2,234 injured.

Forty-eight emergency cases had to be dealt with on 22nd December, 1967—the highest number in one day during 1967.

Civil Defence. By virtue of Ministry of Health Circular 13/67 dated 31st July, 1967, the responsibility for the organisation and administration of the Ambulance Reserve has been placed upon the peacetime Ambulance Service.

The Civil Defence Staff Officer formerly concerned with the training of the Civil Defence Ambulance and First Aid Section has been placed at the disposal of the General Manager of the Ambulance Service for recruiting and training the reserve, and the training facilities at the Civil Defence Headquarters and training ground have also been made available,

The Civil Defence Staff Officer is also at the disposal of the Medical Officer of Health, who is charged with the duty of planning first aid services to operate in time of war.

The recruitment of volunteers for the reserve, in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 13/67 is now being undertaken and satisfactory progress therewith is anticipated in the early part of 1968.

Open Day. Again, as last year, the Open Day was a great success and was followed by numerous requests for parties for both adults and schools to visit the Headquarters station.

It was apparent from conversations that many people were unaware of the extent of the organisation of the service, thus confirming the value of "Open Day".

Poster displays by the Fire Brigade, City Police, Home Safety Committee and various voluntary organisations on the prevention of accidents were again of considerable value and we are indebted to those organisations for their co-operation.

Ambulance Service Training. Part I of the Working Party Report on Ambulance Services recommends a more intensive training for driver/attendants and several large authorities were asked to set up training schools with the object of other authorities sending driver/attendants to these schools. This Authority sent a driver/attendant to the Surrey County Council Ambulance Service training school at Banstead for a period of six weeks and the experience gained has proved of considerable value in organising the local training courses for new entrants. It is the Ministry of Health's recommendation that all services should have a local instructor and it was for this purpose that a driver/attendant, now appointed to shift leader, was sent on the course.

Driver/Attendant—Patient Ratio

Date	No. of Driver/ Attendants	No. of Patients	Proportion
31.12.49 ..	60	54,297	1 : 904
31.12.50 ..	61	62,858	1 : 1,030
31.12.55 ..	63	93,405	1 : 1,482
31.12.56 ..	70	95,551	1 : 1,365
31.12.60 ..	72	125,597	1 : 1,744
31.12.61 ..	76★	147,843	1 : 1,945
31.12.62 ..	77	157,736	1 : 2,048
31.12.63 ..	77	167,744	1 : 2,178
31.12.64 ..	78	179,672	1 : 2,303
31.12.65 ..	80	180,901	1 : 2,261
31.12.66 ..	85†	190,760	1 : 2,244
31.12.67 ..	87	195,829	1 : 2,251

★ 42-hour week introduced.

† 40-hour week introduced.

Vehicle—Patient Ratio

Date	No. of Vehicles	No. of Patients	Proportion
31.12.49 ..	22	54,297	1 : 2,468
31.12.51 ..	26	68,896	1 : 2,649
31.12.55 ..	27	93,405	1 : 3,459
31.12.56 ..	29	95,551	1 : 3,294
31.12.61 ..	30	147,843	1 : 4,928
31.12.62 ..	30	157,736	1 : 5,258
31.12.63 ..	30	167,744	1 : 5,591
31.12.64 ..	31	179,672	1 : 5,796
31.12.65 ..	30	180,901	1 : 6,030
31.12.66 ..	32	190,760	1 : 5,961
31.12.67 ..	32★	195,789	1 : 6,118

★ Estate car conversion type which operated 40 long distance journeys not included in this figure.

Month	Emergencies		Admissions		Discharges		Outpatients		Unclassified		Non-Service	Total	
	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.		P.	M.
1967													
JANUARY	689	3,786	1,012	7,016	1,124	6,299	14,206	37,008	43	403	1,959	17,074	56,471
FEBRUARY	634	3,398	861	6,031	1,012	7,005	13,616	34,222	21	694	1,781	16,144	53,131
MARCH	701	3,890	831	6,014	1,062	6,278	13,957	36,065	29	211	2,483	16,580	54,941
APRIL ..	701	3,714	802	6,072	972	5,784	13,087	34,880	22	197	2,227	15,584	52,874
MAY ..	719	3,962	909	6,823	1,052	5,747	13,733	36,716	18	181	2,011	16,431	55,440
JUNE ..	762	4,003	901	6,546	949	4,856	13,794	36,130	48	517	2,193	16,454	54,245
JULY ..	801	4,202	933	7,202	938	6,775	13,449	35,384	38	996	2,156	16,159	56,715
AUGUST	866	4,722	885	6,200	1,011	7,156	13,029	35,575	45	1,037	1,801	15,836	56,491
SEPTEMBER	824	4,325	822	6,297	968	5,911	13,254	36,173	27	255	2,589	15,895	55,550
OCTOBER	749	3,878	887	6,626	972	5,724	14,401	37,492	22	171	1,999	17,031	55,890
NOVEMBER	719	3,851	921	6,883	1,144	6,690	14,442	37,326	48	552	1,783	17,274	57,085
DECEMBER	862	4,503	962	6,894	917	5,370	12,597	33,925	29	289	1,432	15,367	52,413
TOTAL ..	9,027	48,234	10,726	78,604	12,121	73,595	163,565	430,896	390	5,503	24,414	195,829	661,246

P = Patients. M = Miles.

PATIENTS AND MILES BY EACH TYPE OF VEHICLE

Month	Ambulances		Sitting-Case Cars		Dual-purpose Vehicles		Estate Car Vehicles		Total	
	Patients	Miles	Patients	Miles	Patients	Miles	Patients	Miles	Patients	Miles
1967										
January ..	6,335	26,471	189	883	10,550	29,117	—	—	17,074	56,471
February ..	5,561	24,051	376	1,894	10,207	27,186	—	—	16,144	53,131
March ..	5,715	24,393	135	741	10,730	29,807	—	—	16,580	54,941
April ..	6,015	25,205	165	972	9,404	26,697	—	—	15,584	52,874
May ..	6,926	27,595	204	1,205	9,301	26,640	—	—	16,431	55,440
June ..	6,930	26,812	191	1,046	9,333	26,387	—	—	16,454	54,245
July ..	7,081	30,011	158	1,032	8,920	25,672	—	—	16,159	56,715
August ..	6,560	28,881	246	1,844	9,030	25,766	—	—	15,836	56,491
September	6,761	28,679	209	1,331	8,922	24,896	3	644	15,895	55,550
October ..	7,808	29,912	177	813	9,035	22,764	11	2,401	17,031	55,890
November	7,841	29,015	175	853	9,242	24,993	16	2,224	17,274	57,085
December	6,504	26,229	143	726	8,710	25,023	10	435	15,367	52,413
TOTALS ..	80,037	327,254	2,368	13,340	113,384	314,948	40	5,704	195,829	661,246

FINANCIAL SUMMARY AND STATISTICAL RECORD FROM 1948 to 1967

Year ended on 31st December	Total miles	Total patients	Average miles per patient	Patients carried per thousand miles run	Cost per vehicle mile for year ended on preceding 31st March	Maximum mileage on any one day	Maximum No. of patients on any one day	Highest No. of emergency calls on any one day	Total expenditure for year ended on preceding 31st March
1948 .. (6 months)	147,317	23,301	6.32	158.17	d. —	—	—	—	£ —
1949 ..	301,426	54,297	5.55	180.13	22.66	1,498	246	27	28,154 (9 months)
1950 ..	321,673	62,858	5.12	195.41	27.92	1,445	287	25	37,440
1955 ..	389,311	93,405	4.09	244.36	34.17	1,865	429	34	58,578
1956 ..	397,636	95,551	4.09	244.41	33.45	1,658	425	30	60,947
1959 ..	453,686	111,011	4.04	247.28	40.80	1,957	528	31	85,730
1960 ..	470,140	125,597	3.71	269.60	37.47	1,980	568	34	85,605
1961 ..	510,018	147,843	3.43	291.33	39.64	2,227	633	34	92,247
1962 ..	503,812	157,736	3.19	313.48	44.77	2,246	672	33	107,369
1963 ..	536,735	167,744	3.20	312.53	44.81	2,398	742	42	108,444
1964 ..	576,414	179,672	3.21	311.53	44.22	2,483	767	59	111,570
1965 ..	598,550	180,901	3.31	302.23	48.45	2,644	744	42	118,340
1966 ..	638,589	190,760	3.36	298.72	52.95	2,660	793	43	134,658
1967 ..	661,246	195,829	3.38	296.15	54.22	2,777	817	48	145,787

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

CARE OF OLDER PEOPLE

Again there was a decrease in the number of requests for help in the care of the elderly but the demands on the Home Nursing Service were heavy, and there was an increase to 86 per cent of the time devoted by the Home Help Service to assisting this section of the community. The most difficult problems were presented by the uncared-for and the feeble and confused.

On the recommendation of the family doctors, suitable patients were admitted to Sherwood Hospital by arrangement with the geriatric physician, thus providing a welcome period of relief to an over-burdened family.

During the year 175 elderly patients were admitted to the Joint Assessment and Early Treatment Unit at St. Francis Hospital. These were emergency admissions where there was no clear indication as to the appropriate responsible authority. Discharges were as follows:—

Patients discharged home with the usual domiciliary services ..	40
Patients discharged home with day care provided at the St. Francis	
Day Hospital	11
To Welfare Services accommodation	43
To St. Francis Hospital for further treatment	16
To Sherwood Hospital Chronic Sick Wards	19
To Sherwood Hospital Rehabilitation Wards	15
To other hospitals	7
Died in the Assessment Unit	24
	<hr/>
	175
	<hr/>

Voluntary Services. The Women's Royal Voluntary Service provided hot meals twice weekly to an average of 550 people during the year, an increase of 50 more than in 1966. Including those supplied to the Welfare Services Department's Occupational Centre, approximately 49,000 meals were distributed.

Eleven luncheon clubs operated in various parts of the city; in all, approximately 13,300 meals were supplied to those clubs.

Twenty-eight volunteers visited 36 elderly persons at home and visits were also made to those in hospital.

Approximately 600 families comprising 1,650 people were given help with clothing and 7,600 garments were distributed.

A trolley shop service continued to operate in eleven homes for the elderly.

Library books obtained from the Central Library were taken fortnightly to the homes of the elderly or housebound in Aspley, Bestwood and Bilborough areas; they were also supplied to residents in three homes for the elderly.

Two mothers were sent on holiday in the summer.

Assistance was given to the occupational therapy staff at Sherwood Hospital in the rehabilitation of elderly day patients by supervising the simple assembly work being undertaken. Flower arrangement and light musical movement was also carried out there.

Health Visiting. The sources from which information was received about old people in need, and the various agencies through which assistance was arranged by the health visitors, are shown in the accompanying tables:—

Cases reported by	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Geriatric unit—after care ..	39	25	54	96	111
„ „ reports ..	—	—	—	—	—
Health Department ..	32	41	63	105	94
General Hospital ..	44	34	33	60	35
General practitioners ..	12	8	19	25	26
Welfare Services Department	19	14	24	12	28
Relations and neighbours ..	25	18	47	45	35
Health visitors ..	13	10	32	26	47
Voluntary organisations ..	—	—	1	2	1
Clergy	—	—	—	1	—
Others	3	4	9	7	18
Total new visits ..	187	154	282	380	395
Re-visits ..	1,280	2,007	2,791	5,064	4,536
Total ..	1,467	2,161	3,073	5,444	4,931

Assistance arranged through ..	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Home Help Service ..	105	163	173	190	185
General practitioner ..	93	84	115	127	145
Relatives—advice ..	33	33	83	110	96
Welfare Services Department	40	85	74	77	84
W.R.V.S.: Meals on wheel. ..	43	55	51	83	80
General Dispensary ..	43	66	60	59	61
W.R.V.S. clothing ..	27	23	35	49	54
Housing Department ..	13	26	28	45	45
Ministry of Social Security ..	23	21	30	42	41
Public health inspector ..	10	16	23	25	30
Convalescence ..	14	16	18	26	28
Blind Institute ..	2	8	7	17	16
Council of Social Service ..	14	13	13	27	16
Mental Health Services ..	10	27	39	32	12
Total ..	470	636	749	909	893

Chiropody. Treatment of persons in the three priority groups was provided through the agency of the Nottingham General Dispensary with whom the arrangements continued to work smoothly. New patients were recommended by general practitioners, medical officers, health visitors, home nurses, midwives and by members of the Women's Royal Voluntary Service.

The table below shows the number of those treated in each priority group and the number of treatments given.

Priority Group	No. of Persons			No. of treatments
	Surgery	Home	Total	
Aged	3,434	854	4,288	27,769
Handicapped ..	127	59	186	1,361
Expectant mothers ..	15	—	15	30
TOTAL	3,576	913	4,489	29,160

The totals for 1966 were 4,390 patients and 26,692 treatments.

NUFFIELD HOUSE

The Octagon Club at Nuffield House continued to serve the needs of those elderly persons at risk of mental breakdown by providing for them a busy and interesting environment.

Attendance. There were 29 new admissions and at the end of the year 69 persons were on the register. The average daily attendance was 36. One man and four women were unable to settle down and ceased to attend after a few days.

Of the members attending in the year 46 were living alone, 21 were living with relatives, and two were sharing a house.

In the course of the year four members were admitted to mental hospitals and four died. Residential accommodation was arranged for two members who could no longer live alone, and four members who required nursing care were admitted to a

mental hospital day centre. Two members moved away from the city to live with relatives and a further member found part-time employment.

Transport. Travelling arrangements continued along similar lines to last year.

PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES

The Co-ordinating Committee of statutory and voluntary social services met on 24 occasions during the year; 87 families were discussed, of whom 58 came under consideration for the first time.

Thirteen of these problem families were referred to the Health Department's social workers for long-term casework with the aim of preventing their breaking up further. Regular visits were paid and advisory, and in some cases material, assistance was provided.

Two young families were admitted to care while their mothers were in hospital and one child was taken into long-term care when the mother had become unable to cope with her family. One mother benefited from the arrangement of a period of convalescence.

Two families were referred to the Home Help Service, and eleven were referred to either the Women's Royal Voluntary Service or to Family First, for help with clothing.

TUBERCULOSIS
Cases on Clinic Register

	Men	Women	Children	Total	
				1967	1966
Respiratory	679	686	135	1,500	1,616
Non-Respiratory ..	37	95	29	161	158
New respiratory cases bacteriologically confirmed					
★ Group I	11	6	1	28	23
Group II	10	8	—	18	20
Group III	5	2	—	7	9
TOTAL	36	16	1	53	52
New respiratory cases not bacteriologically confirmed					
Group I	23	8	16	47	36
Group II	4	—	—	4	8
Group III	1	2	—	3	4
TOTAL	28	10	16	54	48
New non-respiratory cases	9	6	7	22	22
Cases having positive broncho-pulmonary secretion during year				95	123
Examination of Contacts:					
No. of contacts investigated New: 1,070				2,155	2,324
Old : 1,085					
Number found to be tuberculous				10	7
Percentage ,, ,, ,,				0·46	0·30
Deaths from tuberculosis				6	14
Death rate per 1,000 population				0·02	0·04
Number of home visits made by health visitors				4,547	5,799

★ Group I Cases having an affected area not exceeding in aggregate $\frac{1}{3}$ of one lung
Group II Cases having an affected area not exceeding in aggregate $\frac{2}{3}$ of one lung
Group III Cases having an affected area exceeding $\frac{2}{3}$ of one lung. This includes miliary tuberculosis

B.C.G. Vaccination. Investigation of contacts of cases of tuberculosis was carried out at special sessions at the Chest Centre. Tuberculin testing was performed on 335 contacts and 341, including newborn infants, were vaccinated.

Rehousing. Applications by patients for rehousing were discussed with the chest physicians, but only two recommendations were made.

Care Committee. Meetings were held every three months to consider new applications for milk at a reduced rate and to review the cases in which the cheap milk concession was already in use. This concession was granted to three patients. Assistance with fares for hospital visiting was granted to seven cases.

Other Social Work. There was a slight increase in the number of notified cases of tuberculosis, but fewer notifications of persons suffering from other chest conditions. Twenty-five new tuberculosis cases were assisted and twenty non-tuberculous cases. The figures in the table include both types of case.

Patients and their families were supplied with clothing by the Ministry of Social Security and the Women's Royal Voluntary Service; five patients were given bedding from the Chest Centre.

Three new cases were sent to Skegness for a period of convalescence. Arrangements were made for the storing of furniture and personal belongings of two new tuberculous patients, on their admittance to Ransom Hospital. Five new cases were referred to the Home Help Service, and three to the Women's Royal Voluntary Service for meals-on-wheels.

Arrangements were made for the children of two families to be admitted into care when their mothers were admitted to Ransom Hospital.

Several families and individual patients needing special help were visited regularly by the social workers in order to give support and advice regarding financial and domestic problems. Some of this help was only needed temporarily, while other families needed long-term casework. Twenty-five old tuberculous patients requested visits or sought the advice of the social workers, regarding domestic and financial problems.

Miss E. Caley, the Senior tuberculosis visitor retired on 6th April owing to ill health, after 29 years' service and was succeeded by Miss H. Husbands.

Type of Assistance	Cases Brought Forward	New Cases	Total
Milk at reduced rate	6	3	9
Referred to Ministry of Social Security	—	14	14
Provision of bedding	—	7	7
Loan of nursing equipment ..	—	—	—
Domestic { Home Help Service ..	—	5	5
{ Other help	—	3	3
Financial advice	—	15	15
Housing	—	15	15
General advice	25	14	39
Clothing	—	5	5
Child Care	—	2	2
Employment	—	16	16
Training	—	5	5
Convalescence	—	2	2
Other matters, inc. occup. therapy ..	—	3	3
	31	109	140

Notification of Tuberculosis in Immigrants. Notification of tuberculosis was made in respect of 40 immigrants; the table below shows the nationality of persons affected and comparable numbers in recent years. Six of the 40 had been in this country for less than two years and one had been transferred from another area in the British Isles,

Nationality	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Asian	35	29	25	17	14	16
European	2	4	—	1	3	5
West Indian	1	5	3	4	2	1
Eireann	2	4	2	1	1	—
TOTAL	40	42	30	23	20	22

HEALTH OF LONG-STAY IMMIGRANTS

Following receipt of a forwarding address from the medical inspectors of sea and airports, all long-stay immigrants were visited by tuberculosis visitors and were given information about the health services available to them and their dependants as far as possible in their own language. In particular, they were advised to register with general medical practitioners and to avail themselves of x-ray examination and Heaf testing facilities provided at the chest clinics.

The table following shows the number of notifications received from port health authorities, the country of origin and the number of successful visits made during the year.

Country of origin	Number of notifications received	Number of first successful visits
<i>Commonwealth countries</i>		
Caribbean ..	228	212
India ..	61	44
Pakistan ..	31	26
Other Asian	39	8
African ..	16	2
Other ..	1	1
<i>Non-Commonwealth countries</i> ..		
European ..	37	19
Other ..	22	17
TOTALS ..	435	329

CONVALESCENCE

There were 144 requests for convalescence during the year, an increase of 10 on the previous year, of which 70 were approved.

Cases were referred mainly by general practitioners and health visitors, but also by other social workers in the city.

In accordance with the provisions of the Second Schedule to the Ministry of Social Security Act 1966, the Health Committee paid the total cost towards the maintenance of 29 patients at independent convalescent homes. Four patients paid a portion of the cost, the Health Committee being responsible for the remaining cost. Of these four, two patients were helped with fares. Two women paid the entire cost of their convalescent holiday. The remaining 35 patients were sent to the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board homes at Skegness and Matlock.

The pattern of convalescence remained the same, the majority of patients being elderly women suffering from respiratory, rheumatic and cardiovascular complaints. Arrangements were made for three married couples to go away, where both had been ill and were able to enjoy a period of rest together. Where it was not possible to help other applicants, they were referred to the Nottingham Council of Social Service.

Convalescence arranged 1963-1967

Name of Convalescent Home	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Regional Hospital Board Homes					
<i>Sheffield Region:</i>					
Carey House, Skegness	19	7	18	27	30
Seely House, Skegness	14	7	18	18	15
Sheffield Works' Conv. Assn.:—					
Langwith Lodge, Nether Langwith ..	—	3	2	3	2
Smedley Memorial Hospital, Matlock ..	2	1	2	—	—
TOTAL	35	18	40	48	47
Independent Homes:					
George Woofinden Home, Mablethorpe ..	13	21	22	29	35
Evelyn Devonshire Home, Buxton ..	3	5	4	4	3
Hunstanton C. H.	8	11	10	—	—
Gordon House, Eden Bridge, Kent ..	—	—	—	—	1
Boarbank Hall, Grange-over-Sands ..	—	—	—	—	1
Charnwood Forest Children's C. H. ..	—	—	3	1	1
Victorian C. H. and Princess Mary M. H., Bognor	—	1	—	1	1
Hillside Nursing Home, Newark ..	—	—	—	1	—
"Seabright" C. H., St. Anne's-on-Sea ..	2	1	—	1	—
W.R.V.S. Holiday Pavilion—Chigwell ..	—	—	—	1	—
W.R.V.S. Home, Ilkley	2	2	3	—	—
Mildmay C. H., Worthing	—	2	—	—	—
W.R.V.S. Home, Felixstowe	1	—	—	—	—
Cripples' Guild Home, Mablethorpe ..	6	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	35	44	42	38	42

Age Distribution

	Regional Hospital Board Homes			Independent Homes		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-19 „	1	—	1	—	—	—
20-29 „	—	—	—	—	—	—
30-39 „	—	2	2	—	3	3
40-49 „	3	4	7	1	2	3
50-59 „	4	3	7	—	4	4
60-69 „	4	4	8	3	5	8
70-79 „	3	7	10	1	9	10
80-89 „	—	—	—	4	2	6
90+ „	—	—	—	—	1	1
	15	20	35	9	26	35

Reasons for convalescence

Type of Illness			Numbers sent to Regional Hospital Board Homes					Numbers sent to Independent Homes				
			1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Debility .. ..	..	..	6	2	1	4	7	12	13	15	17	15
Respiratory .. ..	..	..	6	5	7	10	15	5	8	4	3	5
Cardio-vascular .. ..	..	..	5	1	10	9	6	5	7	3	9	7
Nervous .. ..	..	..	11	2	—	3	2	5	4	11	1	7
Rheumatic .. ..	..	..	2	—	6	2	1	4	8	6	5	3
Digestive .. ..	..	..	2	—	5	5	3	3	2	2	1	1
Reproductive .. ..	..	..	1	—	3	2	4	—	—	—	1	—
Injury .. ..	..	..	—	—	2	3	2	—	—	1	—	2
Diabetic .. ..	..	..	—	3	2	3	4	1	1	—	—	—
Urinary .. ..	..	..	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Others .. ..	..	..	—	5	3	7	1	—	1	—	1	2
TOTAL .. ..	..	..	35	18	40	48	47	35	44	42	38	42

HEALTH EDUCATION

The programme of health education activities, similar to those of previous years, was carried out by the health education assistant. Visual aids and other material for use in health education were examined by regular conferences of senior medical staff and their application to the programme supervised by a senior medical officer.

In the widest sense, health education was effected continuously during consultations between members of the public and departmental staff attached to welfare centres, clinics and nurseries. Because it was informal, personal and relevant to the time of consultation, this method of education was probably the more effective. Informal talks given to expectant mothers at relaxation classes were also effective because of the situation in which they were offered.

Window displays were continued at the Welfare Foods Centre in Mansfield Road. The year's programme, changed at monthly intervals, was as follows:—

January	Coughs and sneezes	"Keep your cold to yourself"
February	Immunisation	"Polio can cripple"
March	Balanced diet	"What to eat and why"
April	Hands spread germs	"Hands handle food"
May	Dental care	"Take care of your teeth"
June 12th	Mental health week	"Mental health—work to be done"
June 30th	Food hygiene	"Keep dustbins covered"
July	Story of the fly	"Kill that fly"
August	Keep Britain tidy	"Don't leave litter"
September	Fresh air, exercise and sleep	"For your good health"
October	Immunisation	"Immunisation will protect"
November	Coughs and sneezes	"Keep your cold to yourself"
December		
1st-11th	Hands spread germs	"Hands handle food"
11th-31st	Christmas greetings	"Good health to all"

By courtesy of the manager, 11 displays were shown in the windows of a bank in the city centre:—

January 2nd-16th	Seven rules of health
February 6th-20th	Balanced diet
March 6th-20th	Safety medicine cabinet
April 3rd-17th	Dental care (adults)
May 8th-22nd	Immunisation
June 12th-22nd	Life story of the fly
July 10th-24th	Balanced diet
August 7th-21st	Noise matters to health
October 16th-24th	Keep your cold to yourself
November 13th-17th	Dental care (children)
December 11th-18th	Balanced diet

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

Clinics for the detection of early malignant change in the cervix uteri were held weekly in the daytime at Edwards Lane, Radford and Sneinton Welfare Centres and once a week in the evening, primarily for working women, at Edwards Lane, Ernest Purser, Radford and Sneinton Welfare Centres.

Figures for total attendances and sessional averages are given in the tables below, together with the number of smears found to be positive per 1,000 tests.

Attendances

	Edwards Lane		Ernest Purser		Radford		Sneinton		Total	
	Total	Sess'n'l Av'ge	Total	Sess'n'l Av'ge	Total	Sess'n'l Av'ge	Total	Sess'n'l Av'ge	Total	Sess'n'l Av'ge
Day Clinics . .	463	9.6	—	—	863	16.6	515	10.5	1,841	12.36
Evening Clinics	233	19.4	468	42.0	307	25.5	99	8.2	1,107	30.7

No of positive smears per 1,000 tests

	Edwards Lane	Ernest Purser	Radford	Sneinton	Total
Day Clinics . .	19.4	—	6.8	15.5	12.5
Evening Clinics	12.9	8.5	3.2	—	7.2

HOME HELP SERVICE

An improvement in the recruitment of helpers, the first since 1962, resulted in steady growth in the work of the Home Help Service. The number of helpers employed increased from 373 in January to 393 in December, including four male helpers, while the number of hours worked per week rose to approximately 8,400.

New applications received totalled 1,629, of which 1,048 were provided with help, an increase of 83 compared with the previous year. With the increased availability of helpers it was possible to pay particular attention to cases of acute illness and provide more immediate help when necessary.

In addition to the new cases assisted, 1,952 were brought forward from the previous year giving a total of 3,000 cases provided with help. People over retiring age constituted 86 per cent of the total, an increase from 83 per cent in 1966.

There was a reduction in the number of maternity cases helped, 96 compared with 107 the previous year; four of these were provided with help free of charge. No new case of tuberculosis and only one of mental disorder was assisted but five of the latter were brought forward from the previous year.

During 1966 three social cases commenced and all continued to need help throughout the year; these were families with seven, six and three children respectively. Every effort was made to provide the amount of help needed. Difficulties were met with such cases and the greatest problem was to persuade helpers to continue attending. It was often the affection which developed between helpers and children that urged a helper to continue.

Improvement in recruitment made possible, from time to time, a reduction in the waiting list. The number reached a low level of 116 by the middle of June but a peak of 190 was reached in August due to annual leave.

Institute of Home Help Organisers. The Home Help Organiser attended the annual week-end school held at Scarborough in September. Three case-workers enrolled for the new training course, conducted through the Institute and N.A.L.G.O., and hope to sit for the first part of the examination next autumn.

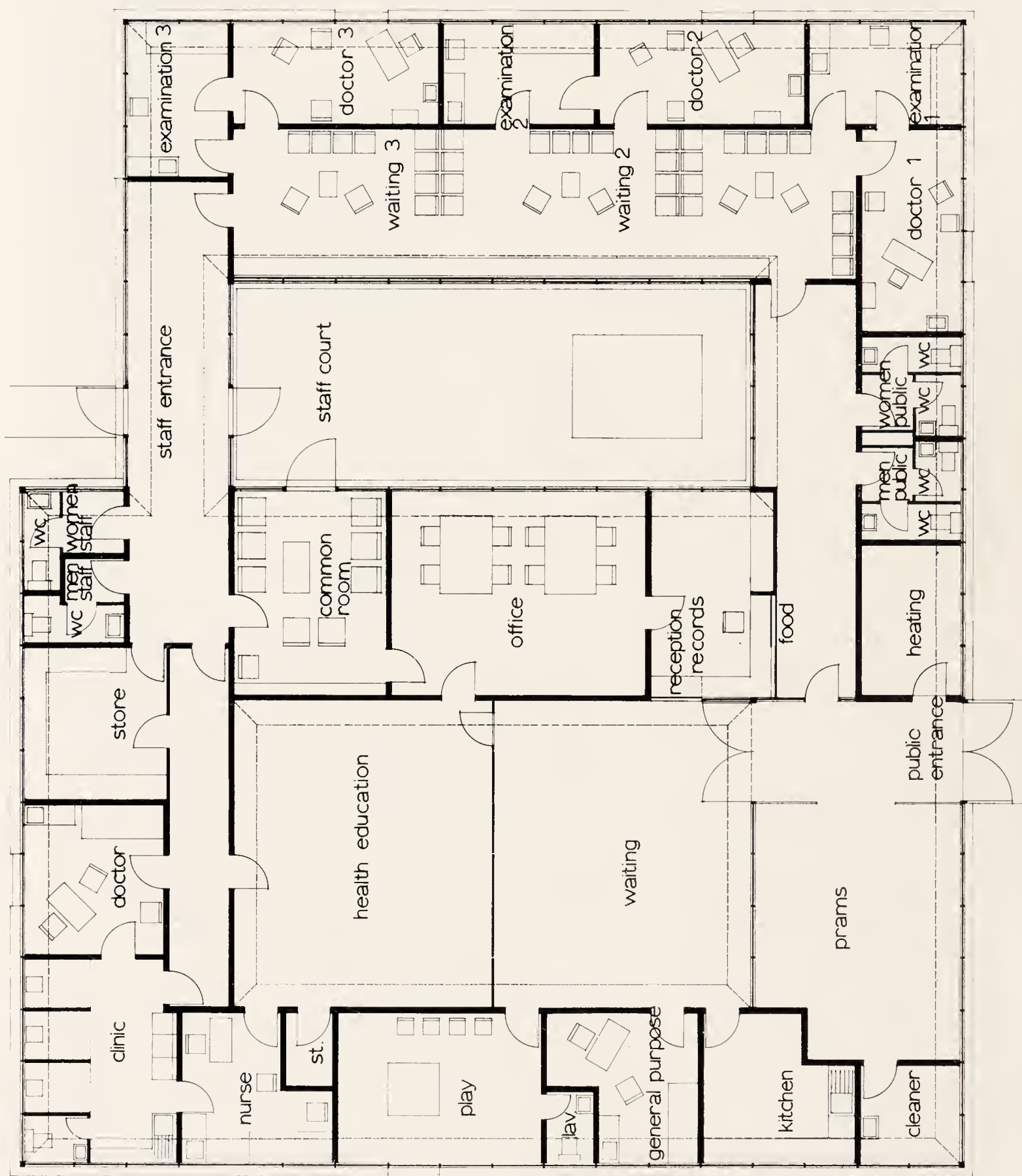
Finance. There were two wage awards during the year, 3d. per hour in March and 2½d. per hour in September. In accordance with National Policy an increase in the full cost charge was not made until July: a further increase in September brought the full cost charge to 5/5d. per hour. The method of assessment for applicants requesting a reduction in fee was revised in May. Two changes made were—

- (i) All applicants in receipt of an allowance from the Ministry of Social Security were provided with free help unless capital assets exceeded £600.
- (ii) The contribution from a non-dependent relative living in the household was increased from 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per week.

Out of the total income, a sum of £406 was recovered from three applicants who failed initially to disclose the full amount of capital assets held and a fourth who received substantial damages for injuries received in a motor accident.



Laundrette



Plan shown is based on a 4ft. module

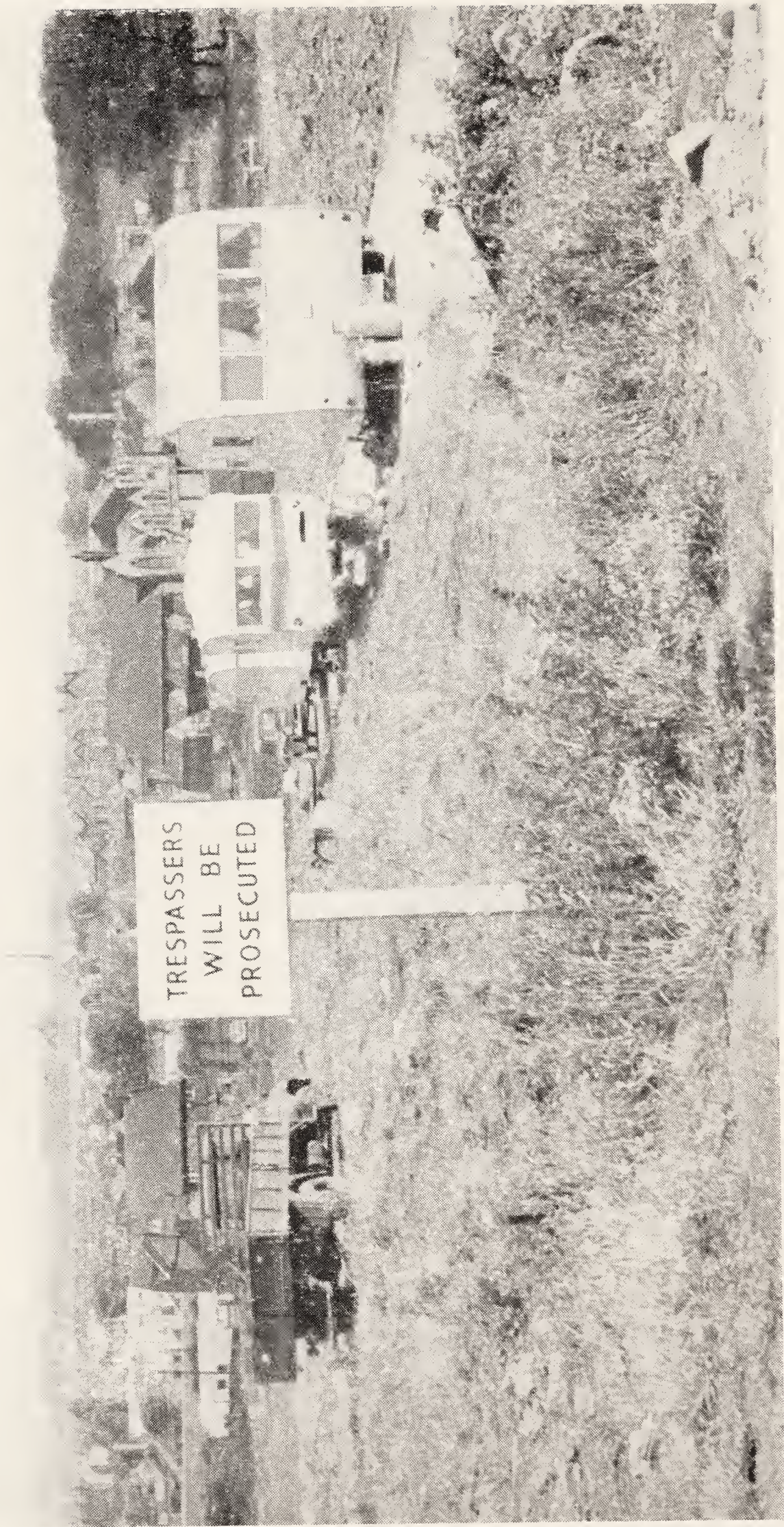
John Ryle Health Centre



Common Room



Public Entrance and Waiting



Where my caravan has rested!

New Ministry of Social Security "Determination of Requirements Regulations" were introduced from 11th December and this necessitated a further review of all current cases.

No. of Helpers at 31st December								
		1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Full-time		71	64	78	90	106	124	146
Part-time		315	301	309	315	325	330	304
Casual		7	4	4	7	15	19	20
TOTAL		393	369	391	412	446	473	470
Hours worked								
Weekly average ..		8,400	8,250	8,500	9,400	10,450	10,725	11,000
Result of Applications								
Help supplied		1,048	965	1,020	1,098	1,092	1,114	1,292
Awaiting help		31	18	13	21	33	27	46
Advance maternity bookings		31	34	32	30	26	36	55
Not qualifying		36	55	45	46	27	42	32
Cancelled or arranged own help		483	564	515	564	492	465	471
TOTAL		1,629	1,636	1,625	1,759	1,670	1,684	1,896

Analysis of Cases Assisted and Payments made

	Full cost	Part cost	Nil	Total
Old Age Pensioners:				
Chronic illness	384	192	1,996	2,572
Acute illness	7	4	15	26
Others:				
Chronic illness	55	27	113	195
Blind	—	1	6	7
Acute illness	51	12	32	95
Maternity	79	13	4	96
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—
Social cases	—	—	3	3
Mental disorder	1	2	3	6
TOTAL	577	251	2,172	3,000*

★ Includes 1,952 cases carried forward to 1967.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE AND INCOME SINCE INCEPTION

Financial year	Expenditure	Income
	£	£
1944/5 ..	50	15
45/6 ..	1,343	725
46/7 ..	2,647	1,408
47/8 ..	5,363	2,603
48/9 ..	10,591	3,639
49/50 ..	17,672	4,621
50/1 ..	27,191	3,369
51/2 ..	46,966	4,359
52/3 ..	78,342	5,249
53/4 ..	93,423	5,445
54/5 ..	99,347	5,895
55/6 ..	106,444	6,818
56/7 ..	115,174	8,369
57/8 ..	120,204	8,184
58/9 ..	133,328	9,391
59/60 ..	133,627	8,405
60/1 ..	133,796	8,199
61/2 ..	143,058	9,427
62/3 ..	136,192	8,675
63/4 ..	142,885	10,513
64/5 ..	138,683	9,967
65/6 ..	137,764	10,273
66/7 ..	139,311	10,639
*67/8 ..	157,037	10,524

★ Approximate actual

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

MENTAL ILLNESS. Admission to Hospital. An important aspect of mental welfare officers' work continued to be the investigation of cases reported with a view to admission to hospital. There was a decrease during the year in both the number of cases reported, 866 compared with 974 in 1966 and the number of those requiring compulsory admission, 230 against 245 in 1966. In all 482 were admitted to hospital compared with 517 in the previous year. Urgent action under Section 29 of the Mental Health Act 1959 was required in 98 cases, 126 were admitted for observation under Section 25 and 5 were admitted for treatment under Section 26. Advantage of informal admission was taken by 252 patients. Arrangements were made for 44 to attend the day hospital and 48 the psychiatric out-patient clinics. Appropriate recommendations were made in 5 cases where admission to a welfare home appeared to be indicated, and of the remainder 58 were referred to the family doctor.

Community Care. The social work service was at some disadvantage because of several staff changes. Five welfare assistants, four of whom had reached a level of in-service training where they were beginning to be extremely useful, left for various reasons. One mental welfare officer successfully completed a course leading to the Certificate in Social Work, and returned to the service, and another officer was seconded to a further course. In addition the only female mental welfare officer resigned because of domestic commitments.

Although five female mental welfare assistants were recruited, it was not possible to fill the remaining mental welfare officer vacancy.

A total of 10,192 home visits were made compared with 11,416 in 1966. The number of psychiatric patients receiving after-care at the end of the year was 971 compared with 1,016 at the beginning of the year. Individual case loads of the hospital social workers averaged 120, all psychiatric cases, and each team of senior mental welfare officer, mental welfare officer and welfare assistant was responsible for a total of 350 including a high proportion of mentally subnormal. With the psychiatric after-care, one of the Mapperley Hospital social workers worked in association with each of the local authority teams.

Personal calls to the office to discuss their problems and seek advice were made by 2,182 patients.

Finding suitable employment for patients having no work to which to return on discharge from hospital was an increasingly difficult problem. Close liaison with the disablement rehabilitation officer of the Ministry of Labour was maintained and many patients' difficulties were solved by this means, but mental welfare officers were concerned in seeking employment for those whose condition offered poor prospects on the labour market, and eventually seven such persons were established in regular work.

Nuffield House. Details of work at Nuffield House in the prevention of mental deterioration in the elderly appear on page 76.

MENTAL SUBNORMALITY. Admission to Hospital. For the purpose of providing family relief at the time of holidays or domestic crises there were 129 short-term admissions to subnormality hospitals, principally Balderton Hospital or Aston Hall Hospital. Only eight were admitted for longer periods.

An outbreak of infection at Balderton Hospital in the early summer caused complications and some longstanding bookings had to be cancelled owing to this. Unfortunately, some families were inconvenienced over summer holiday arrangements. Other hospitals helped wherever possible.

Community Care. At the end of the year community care was being provided for 912 mentally subnormal persons. Regular home visiting was the basis of the work, 4,748 visits being made, but in addition 577 interviews were held at the Mental Health Department as the result of family initiative.

Admission to the training centres was made available almost immediately to any subnormal likely to benefit from attendance there.

Placement in employment was usually achieved through liaison with the Ministry of Labour and the Youth Employment Service, but in six cases this was obtained by mental welfare officers.

Training Centres. The work of the training centres continued to develop encouragingly, the greatest restriction on the progress being the overcrowding of the buildings. However, as anticipated in the last report work began during the year on the building of the new specially designed Junior Training Centre due to be completed by September 1968.

As the planning of the new Junior Training Centre was reaching completion, discussions began with the Ministry of Health on a scheme for a purpose built Adult Training Centre, to be built on land adjacent to the Coppice Hospital. By the end of the year the scheme was approved in principle and a cost limit agreed. Tentative plans were also made to provide an Industrial Centre which would cater for those who could no longer benefit

from further training and could not secure open employment. In this centre it was envisaged there would be both basic manufacturing and horticultural work, and an expansion of contract work to a point where realistic payments could be made to those employed therein.

On 31st December, 1967, the trainee position was:—

		<i>No. on registers</i>		
		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Junior Training Centre	..	98	64	162
Adult Training Centre	..	109	71	180
Special Care Unit	..	16	10	26
Advanced Training Unit	..	47	21	68
Occupations Unit	..	46	40	86

As foreshadowed in the previous report, additional temporary accommodation became available on the site of the Junior Training Centre enabling the children in the Special Care Unit at Bestwood Road, to be absorbed into the Junior Training Centre so that all juniors were together in the same environment. During the year two subnormal children with severe physical handicaps were admitted.

With the opening of a two-year course for teachers of the mentally handicapped at Nottingham Regional College of Technology it became feasible to second suitable members of the staff of the Junior Training Centre for training; two such members were seconded with effect from September 1967.

The Adult Training Centre operated throughout the year along the lines described in the previous report. From the half year, however, work was handicapped by staff departures and the difficulty in securing adequate replacements, particularly in the Advanced Training Unit. During this time the supervisor of this unit secured an appointment with another authority and an instructor resigned to take up a post in a technical college. The

latter's replacement left after a few months. In September one of the remaining instructors was seconded to a course for instructors of mentally handicapped adults at Hull College of Commerce. Prospects brightened as the year came to a close with the appointment of an experienced supervisor and a horticultural instructor.

The Occupations Unit was strengthened by the return of one of its instructors from the one-year course at Hull who was able to develop further education activities. The Occupations Unit was organised on the basis of a "work pool" in which all the subnormals undertook contract work according to their ability as the basis of their training. Throughout each day small groups in turn attended further education, physical education, gardening and domestic instruction sessions. The result was a busy and happy atmosphere in the unit with constant purposeful movement of small groups of trainees.

An interesting development was the gradual extension of domestic and social training to all trainees, including the males, who were taught simple personal catering as well as grooming and self-care to help them be more useful at home and enable them to learn how to manage for themselves if left alone through loss of parents.

Staff. Mr. C. W. Tipton gained the Certificate in Social Work and returned to his duties as a mental welfare officer in July. Mr. N. J. T. Butler was seconded to a course for social workers, commencing in September.

Miss K. Bratley obtained the Diploma for Instructors of Adult Subnormals and was appointed Senior Assistant Supervisor in the Adult Training Centre, and Mr. G. Hazledine was seconded to the same course at Hull College of Commerce.

From the Junior Training Centre Mrs. H. Edwards and Mrs. A. M. Dudley were seconded to a course for teachers of the mentally handicapped at Nottingham Regional College of Technology.

Dental Care. Emergency treatment continued to be available for patients up to the age of 16 years at Education Committee Dental Clinics. During the year only 16 (30) patients presented for advice or treatment, of whom 14 (26) were treated. 25 (39) appointments were given, of which 18 (32) were kept. 17 (66) 11 (27) general anaesthetics being given. Figures in brackets refer to the year 1966.

NUMBER OF PERSONS REPORTED AS MENTALLY ILL

				Under 65 years		Over 65 years		Totals
				M.	F.	M.	F.	
Reported by:—								
Police	..	..	..	64	41	8	7	120
Hospitals	..	..	..	96	107	13	17	233
Medical practitioners	..	..	..	67	98	44	71	280
Relatives	..	..	..	30	42	9	12	93
Others	..	..	..	37	41	14	48	140
TOTAL				294	329	88	155	866
Disposal:—								
Admitted under Sect. 25	..		..	41	74	2	9	126
„ „ „ 26	..		..	1	4	—	—	5
„ „ „ 29	..		..	44	45	5	4	98
„ as informal patient	..		..	81	67	44	60	252
„ Sect. 136	..		..	1	—	—	—	1
TOTAL ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL				168	190	51	73	482
For community care	..		..	33	35	9	27	104
Not accepted	..		..	55	43	12	15	125
Referred to:—								
Welfare Services	..		..	2	—	—	3	5
Family doctor	..		..	16	24	8	10	58
O/P Clinic	..		..	18	30	—	—	48
Day Hospital	..		..	2	7	8	27	44
TOTAL				294	329	88	155	866

SUBNORMAL AND SEVERELY SUBNORMAL PERSONS

New Cases Reported	Males	Females	Totals
Reported by:—			
Local Education Authority ..	14	8	22
Other sources	15	21	36
	29	29	58
Disposal of cases:—			
Admitted to hospital	—	—	—
Attending Training Centre	14	13	27
Community care	15	16	31
	29	29	58

TRAINING CENTRES

Analysis of trainees on the registers on 31st December

Age Groups	Intelligence Quotients						Totals
	Below 30	30 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 70	71 to 90	Not tested	
FEMALES:							
Under 7 years ..	9	4	—	—	—	1	14
7 to 11 „ ..	12	3	2	4	—	1	22
12 to 15 „ ..	9	1	9	9	—	—	28
16 to 20 „ ..	9	3	13	8	—	—	33
21 to 39 „ ..	3	11	16	3	—	—	33
40 years and over	1	1	1	2	—	—	5
	43	23	41	26	—	2	135
MALES:							
Under 7 years ..	16	4	2	—	—	1	23
7 to 11 „ ..	17	6	5	5	—	—	33
12 to 15 „ ..	14	2	14	15	2	—	47
16 to 20 „ ..	14	9	10	9	4	1	47
21 to 39 „ ..	10	17	11	12	3	1	54
40 years and over	—	—	1	1	—	1	3
	71	38	43	42	9	4	207

PART III

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960

Clean Air Act 1956

Factories Act 1961

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act 1926

Food and Drugs Act 1955

Housing Acts 1957-1964

Noise Abatement Act 1960

Nottingham Corporation Acts 1923-1952

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

Pharmacy and Poisons Act 1933

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949

Public Health Acts 1936-1961

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act 1951

Rent Act 1957

Shops Act 1950

Slaughter of Animals Act 1958

Slaughterhouses Acts 1954-1958

SANITATION

HOUSING

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

FOOD SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION

GENERAL

SANITATION

The indiscriminate dumping of all kinds of refuse by irresponsible members of the public was a frequent source of complaint. Such behaviour caused a nuisance to those living nearby, seriously affected the amenities of the area and involved the Corporation in much time and expense in removing the refuse.

Apart from those houses standing vacant and awaiting demolition in clearance areas there were, in areas of reasonable property, some which, for various reasons, had been abandoned by their owners and had become derelict thereby causing concern to those people living in neighbouring properties. Although boarding up these houses reduced the nuisance, the depressing effect in the district remained. Consideration was given to this problem and it was decided that, where possible, the Corporation would endeavour to purchase the properties and maintain them in a satisfactory condition, or, at least, take such steps as may be necessary to minimise nuisance.

Itinerant caravan dwellers continued to occupy land in various parts of the city to the annoyance of nearby residents who quickly complained to the department. Appropriate action was taken. The number of site licences still in force was six.

Complaints concerning noise related to a variety of causes such as noisy neighbours, slamming of car doors, industrial machinery, launderettes, commercial refrigerators and music. It appeared that underlying factors were twofold: lack of consideration for others and insufficient regard by manufacturers of machinery to the operational noise level. Generally, however, industrial firms co-operated to avoid inconvenience to the neighbourhood and several large firms ceased night work in order to ease the problem.

WATER

The city's water supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity throughout the year.

Bacteriological analyses of supplies from each source were undertaken monthly by the Water Department's chemist and at those works where treatment was carried out, samples of water were examined both prior to and following such treatment. During the year 147 samples were taken and *B.coli* was absent in 100 mls. of all treated water put into supply. In addition, samples were taken weekly, 948 in all, from the various sources, for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory.

Bacteriological examination of the water, as it left the consumer's tap, was continued during the year. For this purpose, 156 samples were taken at random and the results of the analyses, which were carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, were satisfactory in all cases.

Chemical analyses were made monthly from each source, and the extent and the yearly average results of these examinations are shewn in the table.

The number of houses supplied in the city on 30th September, 1967, was 103,707, and the estimated population 309,740. All were supplied directly from the mains.

No action was taken concerning fluoridation of water supplies.

Average analytical results from sources 1967

	Basford	Bestwood	Boughton	Burton Joyce	Lambley	Halam	Markham Clinton	Ompton	Papplewick	Rufford	Salterford	Eastwood
Total Solids dried at 180°C.	495.00	289.00	274.00	370.00	180.00	165.00	183.00	176.00	179.00	182.00	179.00	99.00
Suspended Matter	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chloride as Cl.	47.80	25.10	35.00	16.00	12.00	11.80	11.60	16.60	21.00	27.00	22.00	12.80
Nitrate as N.	9.11	6.35	7.21	0.90	2.44	2.21	1.10	2.18	5.18	3.01	5.53	0.76
Nitrite as N.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.02
Free Ammonia	Nil	0.005	0.010	0.007	0.002	Nil	Nil	0.002	0.008	0.004	0.007	0.028
Alb. Ammonia	0.011	0.012	0.012	0.013	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.014	0.014	0.013	0.031
Temporary Hardness	169.00	87.50	114.60	188.00	120.00	121.50	142.00	139.00	57.00	74.60	62.00	24.60
Permanent Hardness	170.00	87.50	73.50	93.00	13.00	7.50	7.00	11.00	62.00	57.40	66.00	29.70
Oxygen absorbed 3 hrs. at 37°C. from N/80 KMnO4	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.32
pH	7.50	8.00	7.90	7.70	8.10	8.00	8.00	7.90	8.10	7.90	8.00	9.10
Taste and Odour	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Colour Hazen	Less 5	Less 5	Less 5	Less 5	Less 5	Less 5	Less 5	Less 5	Less 5	Less 5	Less 5	7.60
												0.22
Heavy Metals	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Fe
Free Chlorine	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Results in p.p.m.

SWIMMING BATHS

There were eleven public swimming baths in the city, eight being indoor and three open-air pools. Seven of the indoor baths were open summer and winter. A total of 16 samples of water was sent to the City Analyst for bacteriological and chemical examination, all of which were found to be satisfactory.

In addition, two samples of water taken from the paddling pools at Bulwell and Carrington Lidos were satisfactory.

SEWERAGE

The whole of the city's sewerage system is on the combined or separate system except for approximately 60 cesspools in mainly isolated locations.

The annual programme for the replacement of defective sewers has continued with work in the Vernon Avenue area.

Progress has been maintained on the River Leen improvement, the length up to Triumph Road is now complete and the river was diverted into its new channel in August.

The Dunkirk Pumping Station was commissioned in October.

SEWAGE PURIFICATION

The drainage area served by the Sewage Disposal Works remained unchanged at 44,936 acres, but the population resident therein was 456,777, an increase of 2,631 since last year. The average daily flow of sewage and industrial wastes was 33·7 million gallons, varying from a minimum of 20·8 million gallons to a maximum of 65·0 million gallons.

Some 4,220 tons of wet grit and 1,045 tons of wet rags and paper were extracted by the preliminary treatment processes. These materials were disposed of at tip without nuisance.

Primary sewage solids and surplus activated sludge amounted to 13,210 tons, of which 11,840 tons on anaerobic digestion yielded 148,163,800 cubic feet of gas. The digestion plant suffered many inhibitions and in two months only did digestion proceed efficiently. About 10% of the total volume of consolidated sludges were bypassed to the secondary digester, and received incomplete digestion before disposal to land. Some odour troubles were experienced.

Extensions are planned, for greater flows of domestic sewage are received than was foreseen when the works were designed.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Workplaces. Action was taken on one workplace to secure an improvement in the sanitary accommodation.

Common Lodging Houses. The two establishments in the city run by the Corporation and the Salvation Army respectively were each visited on four occasions and were found to be satisfactorily conducted. In both cases, however, it was necessary to request improvements in the kitchen and the redecoration of part of the premises.

Canal Boats. The canals and other navigable waters within the city were visited on five occasions and 15 boats were inspected; there were no women or children aboard the boats.

It was not necessary to serve a notice for any contraventions, no case of infectious disease was reported, nor was it necessary to detain any boat for cleansing or disinfection.

No registration was cancelled during the year and the total number of boats registered with the Authority was 29.

KNACKERY

There is one knackery of modern construction in the city. It is situated on land owned by the Corporation at the Eastcroft Depot; the premises were supervised and found to be satisfactory.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS

Licences and registrations in force:

Upholstery premises registered	..	20
Licences to store rag flock	..	2

A total of 48 samples of various filling materials was taken and submitted for analysis. The following were found to be unsatisfactory:

	<i>Action taken</i>
Sample (No. 2) rag flock had a small excess of chlorides.	Letter from Chief Public Health Inspector to suppliers.
Sample (No. 7) wool felt had a small excess of chlorides.	Followed by a satisfactory formal sample.
Sample (No. 9) curled feathers had a small excess of total extracted matter.	Owing to analytical difficulties no action was taken.
Sample (No. 30) wool felt had heavy excess of chlorides and excess of soluble extracted matter.	Followed by formal samples (Nos. 38 and 39)
Samples (Nos. 38 and 39) wool felt both had excess of chlorides.	Prosecution pending.
Sample (No. 41) wool felt with excess of chlorides.	(See Nos. 30, 38 and 39.)
Sample (No. 43) rag flock (layered) wrongly described as "Washed 60% Woollen Mixture Felt".	Letter from Chief Public Health Inspector to manufacturers drawing attention to mis-description.
Sample (No. 44) cotton felt with excess trash content.	To be followed by formal sample.
Sample (No. 45) rag flock (layered) described as wool felt had excess of chlorides.	To be followed by formal sample.

MEASURES AGAINST RODENT AND INSECT PESTS

The number of mice infestations increased sharply during the year and was the highest dealt with for over 15 years. It was

noticed about two years ago that the poison in regular use was not producing effective results as quickly as usual in some of the cases. This tendency continued and during the year many extremely heavy infestations were encountered, most of which persisted over a long period before eventually being brought under control. In order to keep abreast of all the complaints received, the desirable practice of examining neighbouring premises had to be curtailed. Many dwellings were more difficult to treat because they were occupied by more than one family and it was often impossible to gain access to all the rooms so that the building could be treated as one unit.

Complaints of infestation by bugs fell to the lowest on record and was only one quarter of those dealt with in 1959. In the autumn, a considerable number of premises were treated for fleas, many of which were in well kept houses. The majority of the heavy infestations were due to cat fleas. Patients and staff at a hospital were bitten by fleas due to the presence of stray cats sheltering in the large heating ducts below the ward; spraying of the ducts and ward was necessary after the cats had been effectively excluded.

An area of marsh land near the outskirts of the city was found to be heavily infested with mosquito larvae during early spring. This was treated before the adults could develop and no complaint of mosquito nuisance was received from this area throughout the summer.

Rodent and Insect Control			1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Properties surveyed	..		5,118	5,060	4,834	5,209	4,864	4,867
Infestations dealt with:								
rats	..	..	1,629	1,744	1,821	1,654	1,361	1,487
mice	..	..	1,222	917	377	614	469	600
insects	..	..	946	846	1,015	1,208	985	1,078
Total visits	..	..	12,731	12,394	13,852	15,326	13,928	14,400

Insects received by the pests officer for identification included the following:—

Beetles					
Amphimallon solstitialis	..	1	Scatopse	.. ..	1
Anthrenus	..	1	Scenopinus fenestralis	..	1
Attagenus pellio	..	3	Sciara	.. ..	1
Attagenus piceus	..	1	Larvae		
Nacerdes melanura	..	1	Calliphora erythrocephala	..	1
Otiorrhynchus sulcatus	..	1	Ctenocephalides felis	..	1
Oryzaephilus mercator	..	2	Dermestes lardarius	..	1
Ptinus tectus	..	11	Hofmannophila pseudospretella		1
Stegobium paniceum	..	3	Plodia interpunctella	..	1
Tenebrio molitor	..	8	Ptinus tectus	..	1
Flies			Miscellaneous		
Paracollinella fontinalis	..	1	Bryobia praetiosa	.. ..	1
Phaonia variegata	..	1	Ctenocephalides felis	..	4
Pollenia rudis	..	1	Mining bees	..	3
Psychoda severini	..	1	Mites	.. ..	1
Sarcophaga carnaria	..	1	Psocids	.. ..	3

FACTORIES ACT

PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. **Inspections** for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by public health inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	8 2	15	12	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	1,898	4	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,983	19	12	--

2. Cases in which **Defects** were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	5	4	—	2	—
Ventilation (S.4) ..	1	—	—	—	—
Drainage of floors (S.6) .	1	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient ..	—	4	—	3	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	13	39	—	24	—
(c) Not separate for sexes.. ..	2	5	—	5	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	6	7	—	—	—
TOTAL	28	59	—	34	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT
OUTWORK

SECTION 133.

Nature of work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)		
	1967	1966	1965
Wearing apparel, making, cleaning etc.	836	946	1,080
Lace, lace curtains and nets	597	663	607
Nets other than wire nets	93	81	77
Household linen	93	76	83
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	30	—	—
Paper bags	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	1	1	1
Making of boxes from cardboard, etc.	1	1	1
Weaving of textile fabrics	2	1	4
TOTAL	1,653	1,769	1,853

SECTION 134.

No instance of work in unwholesome premises was found; no notice was served, nor was any prosecution undertaken.

INFORMAL NOTICES

	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
TOTAL NO. SERVED	3,275	4,126	4,423	3,577	5,862
„ „ COMPLIED WITH ..	3,296	4,250	3,852	3,828	5,842

	Nuisances remedied				
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Additional water-closets—provision	7	14	5	—	1
Closets—cleansing	64	20	16	10	7
Courts, yards and passages:—					
paving	9	41	1	2	32
cleansing	30	16	6	4	2
repair	68	46	98	110	151
Drains—clearance	135	157	256	221	328
repair	149	167	253	184	211
Dustbins—provision	378	451	491	634	647
Factories with mechanical power ..	13	10	16	24	51
Factories without mechanical power	1	—	5	—	3
Houses—filthy	23	4	8	11	23
Houses in multiple occupation ..	—	—	—	6	7
Nuisance from—pigs	1	—	—	—	—
fowls	4	1	1	2	1
other animals	1	—	1	2	6
accumulation of refuse ..	124	116	91	119	128
Panterpits—abolition	—	—	1	—	—
Tents, vans and sheds	—	4	8	—	—
Water-closets—clearance	64	36	16	8	29
repair	425	577	724	1,072	2,509
Workplaces	1	—	—	7	8
Miscellaneous nuisances	78	160	157	58	55
TOTAL	1,575	1,820	2,154	2,474	4,199

	Housing defects remedied				
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Coppers	7	4	—	2	6
Fireplaces	170	147	72	113	209
Floors and ceilings	318	445	304	337	518
Rainwater conductors	573	1,515	966	631	802
Roofs	860	1,184	754	791	1,188
Sinks—provision	27	31	20	10	13
repair	52	102	30	85	169
Walls	566	681	409	543	789
Water pipes and fittings	41	92	4	57	241
Windows	417	486	472	598	907
Others	311	509	561	955	1,552
TOTAL	3,342	5,196	3,592	4,122	6,394
Number of defective houses dealt with	1,751	2,741	1,801	1,807	2,786

STATUTORY NOTICES

TOTAL NO. SERVED 1,387

Enactment	Complied with				
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Public Health Act, 1936					
Sect. 39 Drainage	200	374	299	217	416
„ 44 Inadequate closet accom- modation	2	9	11	10	13
„ 45 Closets	3	8	7	1	21
„ 56 Paving of courts, yards and passages, dwelling- houses	263	253	350	157	315
„ 75 Dustbins	80	95	119	149	149
„ 83 Dirty houses	—	—	1	2	—
„ 84 „ articles	—	—	1	4	—
„ 92 Houses	209	233	188	153	259
„ 287 Notice of entry ..	1	7	2	5	—
Public Health Act, 1961					
Sect. 17 Stopped-up drains ..	192	223	256	189	287
Nottingham Corporation Act, 1923					
Sect. 73. Repair of water-closets	99	139	167	173	501
Nottingham Corporation Act, 1952					
Sect. 80 Repair of houses ..	3	2	6	3	9
Housing Act, 1957					
Sect. 9	295	488	346	378	569
TOTAL	1,347	1,831	1,753	1,441	2,539

Consequent upon the failure of owners to comply with statutory notices, the Corporation ordered work on private contractors and recovered expenses incurred in 343 cases as follows:—

ACT	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Nottingham Corporation Act, 1923, Section 73 ..	54 14 7	90 15 3	183 4 4	176 0 6	340 0 7
Nottingham Corporation Act, 1952, Section 80 ..	84 13 10	9 1 5	106 12 2	12 3 6	143 3 10
Housing Act, 1957, Sec- tions 9 and 10 ..	935 16 7	458 12 11	943 19 1	1,133 15 6	1,694 3 8
Housing Act, 1961, Sec- tion 14 ..	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 8 9	- - -
Housing Act 1961, Sec- tion 16 ..	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	73 9 10
Public Health Act, 1936—Section 39 ..	109 2 4	296 7 7	261 3 3	186 3 2	175 0 6
„ „ „ 44 ..	- - -	- - -	423 13 6	369 9 1	40 0 0
„ „ „ 45 ..	5 11 11	64 19 11	107 3 2	- - -	61 0 1
„ „ „ 56 ..	263 8 2	308 12 7	689 16 5	287 18 1	603 16 4
„ 1961—Section 17 ..	367 19 5	289 11 6	368 8 7	50 11 2	330 15 1
	1,821 6 10	1,518 1 2	3,084 0 6	2,229 9 9	3,461 9 11

The cost of new dustbins supplied by the Corporation where owners or occupiers had not complied with notices served and where steps were taken to recover this amount was £30 10s. 4d.

HOUSING

During the year, 533 unfit houses in various parts of the city were demolished, making a total of 3,782 dealt with since 1955.

Much progress was made towards the elimination of unfit houses at Bulwell. Early in the year confirmation was received from the Minister of Housing and Local Government of the Nottingham (Highbury Road) Clearance Compulsory Purchase Order 1965, for which a public inquiry had been held in 1966 affecting 311 unfit houses. A similar order was confirmed without a public inquiry in respect of 13 houses in Bradford Street, Bulwell. Public inquiries were held in July for 43 houses contained in the Nottingham (Coventry Road) Clearance Compulsory Purchase Order 1966 and in October for 191 houses included in the Nottingham (Hempshill Lane) Clearance Compulsory Purchase Order 1967, both of which orders were subsequently confirmed.

In May, a public inquiry into the Nottingham (Denman Street) Clearance Compulsory Purchase Order 1966 was held, affecting a further 251 unfit houses in Radford and this was followed later by confirmation of the order.

Work proceeded on the detailed inspection of houses included in the large scale redevelopment scheme for the St. Ann's Well Road district of the city. Inspections were completed in three further phases resulting in the representation of 1,620 houses considered to be unfit for human habitation. The first phase of the scheme, containing 944 houses represented as being unfit in 1965, was included in the Nottingham (Hungerhill Road) Clearance Compulsory Purchase Order 1967 which was the subject of a public inquiry in November.

Three small areas totalling 27 unfit houses in Radford, Lenton and Sherwood were also represented.

The demands made upon staff by work in connection with slum clearance again made it impossible to deal adequately with all the problems associated with multiple occupation of houses. Many such houses, however, were included in the clearance schemes referred to above.

An inspection of 88 pre-war houses was carried out on behalf of the City Estates Surveyor to find out the extent of disrepair before consideration was given to applications for Corporation loans towards the purchase of property.

As in recent years, few tenants applied for certificates of disrepair under the provisions of the Rent Act, 1957.

Certificates of Disrepair	1967	1966	1965	1964
Rent Act, 1957:				
Part I. Applications for Certificates of Disrepair:				
1. No. of applications for certificates ..	3	6	3	8
2. „ „ decisions not to issue certificates ..	—	1	—	1
3. „ „ „ to issue certificates:				
(a) in respect of some but not all defects ..	1	3	2	2
(b) „ „ „ all defects	2	2	1	5
4. No. of undertakings given by landlords	1	2	2	5
5. „ „ „ refused	—	—	—	—
6. „ „ certificates issued	2	3	2	1
Part II. Applications for cancellation of Certificates:				
7. Applications by landlords for cancellation of certificates	1	3	3	4
8. Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	—	—	—	—
9. Decision to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	—	—	—	—
10. Certificates cancelled by local authority ..	1	3	3	4

	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES					
Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health or Housing Acts ..	3,275	4,126	4,423	3,577	5,862
Inspections made for the purpose ..	9,803	9,065	7,735	8,635	11,865
Dwelling-houses — included under sub-head above—which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1938 ..	1,347	1,705	1,628	352	575
Inspections made for the purpose ..	1,975	3,879	3,929	1,256	2,154
Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..	1,647	967	1,324	25	6
Dwelling-houses—exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head—found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ..	1,789	2,501	2,218	1,925	2,779
INFORMAL ACTION					
Defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal notices by the Local Authority or their officers ..	1,456	2,054	1,432	1,643	2,217
ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS					
1. Proceedings under Sect. 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957.					
Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ..	347	505	369	352	569
Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—					
1. By owners ..	248	432	296	332	474
2. By Local Authority in default of owners ..	47	56	62	46	95

	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
2. Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.					
Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	639	834	990	513	858
Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—					
1. By owners	489	666	361	527	681
2. By Local Authority in default of owners ..	185	194	263	144	239
3. Proceedings under Sect. 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.					
Dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	3	4	—	3	3
Dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	3	2	2	13	1
Closing Orders made	—	—	2	1	2

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS OF HOUSES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS

	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
First visits ..	9,803	9,065	9,462	10,281	12,865
Re-visits ..	7,806	8,946	9,356	7,499	12,606
TOTAL ..	17,609	18,011	18,818	17,780	25,471

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Emissions of dark smoke from chimneys are regulated by the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, made under the Clean Air Act, 1956. Details of action taken to remedy smoke nuisance are as follows:—

	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Advisory visits including verbal cautions ..	80	102	145	130	112	124	140
Statutory notices served ..	1	1	3	—	3	2	4
Complaints investigated ..	92	98	113	125	132	138	145
Cases where work was executed for smoke and/or grit nuisance abatement ..	22	35	28	25	20	22	20

Nature of work carried out by owners

	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Chimney stacks erected or extended ..	12	8	12	5	4	5	6
Chimney stacks dismantled ..	2	1	4	5	5	—	—
Boilers converted from hand to mechanical stoking ..	—	1	4	1	4	4	4
Mechanical stokers overhauled or renewed ..	5	8	6	5	3	6	14
New boilers installed ..	14	18	20	11	8	14	21
Grit arresting apparatus installed ..	—	—	12	1	—	1	1
Conversion from coal to oil fuel or gas ..	2	4	3	13	5	3	7
Miscellaneous ..	6	4	1	1	1	3	6

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Seven stations continued in operation. Each was equipped for measurement of deposited solids from the atmosphere and of sulphur content of the air, as well as for daily determination of smoke or suspended matter and sulphur dioxide by volumetric apparatus.

SUMMARY OF MEASUREMENTS*

	Deposited Solid Matter in Tons per Square Mile		Lead Peroxide		Microgrammes per Cubic Metre of Air			
	Annual	Max. monthly	Max. figures mgm. SO ₃ per day per 100 sq. cm.		Smoke		Sulphur Dioxide	
					Average Daily Concentration	During maximum month	Average Daily Concentration	During maximum month
					During year		During year	
Basford ..	232·32	29·54 : Mar.	1·43 : Feb.		140	358 : Nov.	186	292 : Dec.
Bulwell ..	127·93	17·74 : May	1·85 : Feb.		114	243 : Dec.	121	197 : Dec.
City Centre	125·03	13·50 : Sep.	4·21 : Nov.		78	155 : Jan.	154	259 : Nov.
Clifton ..	94·51	13·02 : May	1·24 : Jan.		40	92 : Nov.	95	169 : Dec.
Mapperley ..	88·41	9·78 : Mar.	1·53 : Dec.		74	174 : Dec.	121	234 : Dec.
Meadows ..	129·63	13·92 : May	4·63 : Feb.		102	247 : Dec.	136	214 : Dec.
Wollaton ..	76·84	10·24 : May	1·11 : Dec.		56	146 : Nov.	87	145 : Dec.
Av. for City	124·95	—	—		86	---	129	—

* For full details see the following four pages.

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION
DEPOSIT GAUGES

Deposited solid matter in tons per square mile per month.

	Basford			Bulwell			City Centre			Clifton			Mapperley			Meadows			Wollaton		
	Insol- uble	Sol- uble	Total	Insol- uble	Sol- uble	Total	Insol- uble	Sol- uble	Total	Insol- uble	Sol- uble	Total	Insol- uble	Sol- uble	Total	Insol- uble	Sol- uble	Total	Insol- uble	Sol- uble	Total
January ..	9.94	4.99	14.93	8.49	4.79	13.28	5.88	4.18	10.06	8.03	2.24	10.27	3.82	2.52	6.34	5.94	3.90	9.84	2.90	2.96	5.86
February	15.49	4.13	19.62	10.00	3.72	13.72	6.40	5.12	11.52	7.88	2.29	10.17	4.08	2.52	6.60	8.25	5.17	13.42	3.52	2.11	5.63
March ..	24.75	4.79	29.54	.	—	—	6.71	4.89	11.60	4.87	3.03	7.90	6.52	3.26	9.78	7.83	5.22	13.05	4.48	3.24	7.72
April ..	21.63	4.56	26.19	7.75	4.54	12.29	6.80	4.94	11.74	7.39	3.64	11.03	2.60	3.34	5.94	7.88	5.91	13.79	1.17	2.96	4.13
May ..	17.38	5.94	23.32	10.86	6.88	17.74	7.11	4.84	11.95	8.76	4.26	13.02	4.10	3.47	7.57	8.49	5.43	13.92	6.60	3.64	10.24
June ..	13.62	2.68	16.30	6.22	2.44	8.66	5.38	2.75	8.13	2.52	2.14	4.66	4.03	1.63	5.66	3.92	2.85	6.77	1.58	1.68	3.26
July ..	18.90	3.21	22.11	9.61	2.68	12.29	4.84	3.26	8.10	5.10	2.27	7.37	6.27	2.06	8.33	6.80	3.64	10.44	3.54	2.16	5.70
August ..	11.82	2.93	14.75	6.78	2.90	9.68	6.98	3.06	10.04	6.09	3.03	9.12	5.30	2.62	7.92	9.05	3.34	12.39	3.52	2.32	5.84
September	14.19	3.92	18.11	7.54	3.34	10.88	10.19	3.31	13.50	—	—	—	6.19	2.78	8.97	5.50	3.57	9.07	4.92	2.52	7.44
October	13.43	3.67	17.10	5.00	4.00	9.00	5.07	4.18	9.25	5.89	2.88	8.77	6.07	2.80	8.87	5.33	4.36	9.69	6.35	3.26	9.61
November	10.30	2.29	12.59	6.47	2.73	9.20	5.22	2.50	7.72	2.22	1.93	4.15	1.50	2.45	3.95	4.13	3.13	7.26	3.01	2.01	5.02
December	16.13	1.63	17.76	7.62	3.57	11.19	7.29	4.13	11.42	5.38	2.67	8.05	5.73	2.75	8.48	6.42	3.57	9.99	3.82	2.57	6.39
Total ..	187.58	44.74	232.32	86.34	41.59	127.93	77.87	47.16	125.03	64.13	30.38	94.51	56.21	32.20	88.41	79.54	50.09	129.63	45.41	31.43	76.84

ATMOSPHERIC SULPHUR

Expressed as milligrammes of Sulphate per day per 100 sq. cm. of lead peroxide

	Basford	Bulwell	City Centre	Clifton	Mapperley	Meadows	Wollaton
January ..	1.23	1.76	3.75	1.24	1.33	3.26	0.79
February ..	1.43	1.85	3.18	1.07	1.42	4.63	0.69
March ..	1.18	0.97	2.71	0.90	1.31	2.98	0.62
April ..	0.81	1.11	2.28	0.66	0.94	2.72	0.72
May ..	0.59	1.02	1.86	0.43	0.57	1.81	0.39
June ..	0.64	0.73	1.04	0.44	0.57	1.57	0.41
July ..	0.49	0.53	0.88	0.36	0.42	1.24	0.32
August ..	0.57	0.59	0.96	0.37	0.34	1.38	0.27
September	0.68	1.00	1.30	0.49	0.43	1.64	0.33
October ..	0.98	1.18	2.28	0.61	0.72	3.05	0.73
November..	1.30	1.84	4.21	1.04	1.28	3.47	0.96
December ..	1.27	1.83	3.02	1.15	1.53	3.16	1.11

Concentration of smoke expressed as microgrammes per cubic metre of air																					
MONTH	BASFORD			BULWELL			CITY CENTRE			CLIFTON			MAPPERLEY			MEADOWS			WOLLATON		
	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.
JAN. ..	396	2	181	430	11	174	408	19	155	191	11	64	355	32	115	235	18	80	235	16	80
FEB. ..	428	89	197	406	65	160	406	26	140	233	7	55	286	39	106	457	32	159	290	15	74
MARCH ..	187	58	128	144	35	98	165	31	77	57	7	24	77	20	52	207	34	111	73	7	25
APRIL ..	332	30	119	297	37	95	238	32	100	104	21	41	149	11	54	196	53	112	191	11	48
MAY ..	143	25	83	170	25	80	142	25	61	48	3	21	107	19	40	136	22	64	78	3	24
JUNE ..	113	7	31	125	15	37	136	12	35	74	6	19	80	10	24	120	18	38	123	7	28
JULY ..	46	12	24	66	4	26	46	6	18	21	2	8	44	6	18	54	10	24	64	2	15
AUGUST	85	16	41	98	12	56	78	12	31	35	3	15	55	18	30	68	3	39	54	3	25
SEPT. ..	186	26	84	304	36	106	142	12	54	107	4	32	110	16	48	175	3	63	140	8	42
OCTOBER	175	2	91	152	41	85	94	11	46	52	7	24	102	25	53	162	2	64	52	10	24
NOV. ..	1,760	115	358	677	78	210	444	28	123	301	16	92	681	49	171	703	48	219	671	16	146
DEC. ..	1,126	117	343	643	83	243	343	29	101	265	14	90	510	51	174	442	101	247	416	23	136
AVERAGES	415	42	140	393	37	114	220	20	78	124	8	40	213	25	74	246	29	102	199	10	56

Concentration of sulphur dioxide expressed as microgrammes per cubic metre of air																					
MONTH	BASFORD			BULWELL			CITY CENTRE			CLIFTON			MAPPERLEY			MEADOWS			WOLLATON		
	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.
JAN. ..	404	120	234	344	89	181	480	134	248	265	43	133	471	77	169	362	66	120	362	43	120
FEB. ..	384	139	241	288	89	149	443	134	212	292	31	101	271	52	149	436	50	200	286	64	115
MARCH ..	358	91	193	124	43	82	205	72	130	143	48	86	168	51	106	276	94	182	110	44	67
APRIL ..	245	59	139	202	31	102	219	56	130	196	41	91	211	27	91	274	101	161	155	31	74
MAY ..	280	57	146	157	65	113	202	60	133	175	39	79	131	31	90	191	36	116	116	25	71
JUNE ..	226	57	126	146	44	80	173	42	93	108	14	57	155	39	83	185	39	97	136	19	64
JULY ..	202	62	137	249	42	86	153	39	91	175	36	71	115	25	74	144	42	83	105	34	73
AUGUST	301	77	146	126	52	83	117	50	82	97	30	54	108	35	74	126	29	80	134	32	60
SEPT. ..	219	84	138	177	43	117	146	53	104	151	33	76	153	42	83	211	38	95	100	32	60
OCTOBER	259	52	156	174	52	109	182	49	118	111	13	69	205	38	102	148	36	99	111	25	59
NOV. ..	710	108	278	519	57	186	640	119	259	339	49	154	684	44	201	381	72	190	445	52	138
DEC. ..	513	153	292	377	76	197	452	118	243	344	96	169	471	93	234	298	124	214	351	68	145
AVERAGES	342	88	186	240	57	121	286	77	154	120	39	95	254	46	121	253	61	136	201	39	87

APPROVAL OF FURNACE INSTALLATIONS

The provisions of Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, make it an offence to install a furnace in a building or in any boiler or industrial plant attached to a building, etc., unless it is, so far as practicable, capable of being operated continuously without emitting smoke when burning fuel of a type for which the furnace was designed.

In 19 cases notices of proposals to install were received.

All plans and specifications submitted under Building Regulations to the City Engineer's Department were examined and advice given on proposed fuel-burning installations where necessary.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

The Nottingham (No. 8a) Smoke Control Order came into operation on the 1st May. It affects 357 acres of land to the north of the city, much of which is being used for private housing development.

Throughout the year, the conversion of fireplaces continued in houses in Bilborough and parts of Wollaton in readiness for the coming into operation of the Nottingham (No. 5) Smoke Control Order on the 1st June, 1968.

Work on the survey of houses in the Broxtowe and Bells Lane areas was completed and it was hoped that the Nottingham (No. 6a) Smoke Control Order would be made in respect of these districts.

FOOD SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION

FOOD HYGIENE

That the public generally was becoming more food hygiene conscious was evidenced by the increasing number of complaints relating to faulty food handling received by the department.

It was noticeable that a food hygiene problem had arisen in certain small shops. These, originally equipped and intended to handle a limited variety of foods such as greengrocery, had started handling food particularly susceptible to risk of contamination. Pressure salesmanship resorted to by some wholesalers, led to a few shopkeepers selling such foods as cooked meats, pastries and raw meat without the equipment, skill or knowledge to deal with them in a proper manner.

Much work was involved with the provisions of the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966, which came into operation on the 1st January. Firms of repute were generally found to be anxious to comply with the Regulations. It was of interest to learn that the van drivers of vehicles affected were often appreciative of the hand washing facilities made available to them, if only because of the higher standard of personal cleanliness available to them during the course of their working day. The Markets and Fairs Committee were advised of their responsibility in respect of the markets controlled by them.

Successful prosecutions were undertaken against hot dog street traders. It seemed unlikely that many of the vehicles used in this trade would ever fully comply with the regulations and that vehicles similar to those designed for sales of ice-cream would be more satisfactory. It was also apparent that adequate control over both vehicle and operator could best be achieved by new legislation enabling a local authority to register or licence mobile catering businesses.

The continued co-operation of the Clerk of the Markets enabled a reasonably satisfactory standard of food hygiene to be achieved during the whole three days of Goose Fair. The amount of food prepared, served and consumed at the fair was considerable and called for the utmost co-operation of all concerned to ensure a clean and safe supply of food.

In the course of 5,551 visits to various food premises, it was necessary on 207 occasions to draw attention to defects and contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960. Requirements, including those outstanding from 1966, were met in 246 cases.

Food Premises Supervised	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Grocers and provision dealers including off-licence premises ..	1,151	1,122	1,196	1,159	1,215
Hotels, public-houses and clubs ..	514	521	495	491	468
Sweet shops	403	410	410	403	412
Butchers and meat products manufacturers	374	374	376	356	367
Fruit and vegetable dealers ..	329	329	333	337	349
Factory canteens, etc. ..	220	235	256	230	222
Restaurants, snack-bars, etc. ..	267	259	247	241	233
Food-stalls in markets:					
Wholesale	78	75	42	49	42
Retail	120	126	146	120	107
Fried fish and chip shops ..	142	138	139	135	145
Bread, pastry and confectionery dealers, including bakehouses ..	122	126	122	122	124
Wet fish, poultry, game, etc., dealers	54	53	56	57	63
School kitchens	138	131	129	131	64
Wholesale food dealers	80	69	61	55	51
Mobile food shops	31	25	27	30	41
Self-service stores (other than supermarkets)	22	19	21	22	26
Supermarkets	41	40	37	26	19
Ice-cream manufacturers	12	14	14	13	16
Dairies	3	3	4	5	5
Miscellaneous	65	55	58	60	66
TOTAL	4,166	4,124	4,169	4,042	4,035

Premises registered under Sect. 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955	
Premises used for the—sale of ice-cream	586
manufacture of ice-cream	12
preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food ..	358
TOTAL	956

The number of inspections of registered premises was 1,391.

Legal proceedings were instituted for offences against the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 and the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966, in the following cases:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) Failure to keep the premises clean and provide hand-washing facilities at a grocery shop. In addition, the owner failed to keep himself clean. | Owner convicted on all three charges and fined a total of £50 plus £2 2s. 0d. costs. |
| (b) Failure to maintain the premises and equipment clean at a butcher's shop. | Owners convicted on eight charges and fined a total of £395 plus £20 costs. |
| (c) Failure to maintain "hot dog" stalls in compliance with the Regulations. | Owner convicted on 16 charges and fined a total of £120 plus £16 16s. 0d. costs. |
| (d) Employee smoking while in charge of a greengrocery stall. | Employee fined £5 plus £2 2s. 0d. costs. |
| (e) Employee smoking while serving in a snack bar. | Employee fined £5 plus £2 2s. 0d. costs. |
| (f) Failure to maintain "hot dog" stalls in compliance with the Regulations. | Owner convicted on 11 charges and fined a total of £105 plus £5 5s. 0d. costs. |
| (g) Failure to maintain "hot dog" stalls clean and equipment in a satisfactory condition. | Owner convicted on eight charges and fined a total of £44 plus £3 3s. 0d. costs. |
| (h) Failure to maintain a "hot dog" stall and the equipment clean. | Owner convicted on nine charges and fined a total of £18. |
| (i) Failure to maintain "hot dog" stalls and the equipment clean. | Owner convicted on three charges and fined a total of £18. |
| (j) Failure to keep the premises and equipment clean and provide washing facilities at a butcher's shop. In addition, there was failure to register the premises under Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act 1955, | Owner convicted on 14 charges and fined a total of £56 plus £10 10s. 0d. costs, |

Foreign Matter in Food. Complaints received from persons who had purchased food which was subsequently found to contain foreign matter or to be otherwise unsatisfactory, were thoroughly investigated at the shop and place of manufacture and appropriate action taken to prevent recurrence. In 28 cases the facts were reported to the Health Committee for their consideration.

The food affected was as follows:—

- glass in pickled cabbage
- wood in a sponge cake
- tack in a tin of blackberries
- matchstick in a fruit loaf
- tobacco in a date and walnut cake
- nail in minced beef
- hairgrip in tin of scotch broth
- bandage in tin of grilled bacon
- maggot in parsley and thyme stuffing
- maggot in egg noodles
- sour beef sold as part of a meal
- fly in a loaf of bread
- hessian in a milk loaf
- gas-contaminated meat pies
- dirt on iced cakes
- fly in sausage
- mould on strawberries
- matchstick in sausage
- mould on pork pie
- metal bolt in packet of potato crisps
- dirty water in a lemonade bottle
- fly in pork sandwich
- needle in a loaf of bread
- cigarette end in sausage
- glass in toffee lollipop
- mould on cornish pastie
- paper in loaf of bread
- metal in a tin of pork luncheon meat

Successful prosecutions were taken in three cases and legal proceedings were pending in two further cases at the end of the year. In five cases it was decided to take no further action and in the remaining 18 cases, warning letters were sent to the offenders by the Town Clerk on behalf of the Health Committee,

SHELL FISH

Shell fish from various sources were received at the Sneinton Wholesale Market. The total weight found to be unfit for human consumption was 4 tons 9 cwts.

Samples of mussels were taken during the year from layings in England, Wales and Ireland. A total of 104 samples was submitted for bacteriological examination, only six of which were reported as being unsatisfactory. In addition, five samples of winkles, three of whelks, two of prawns and one of shrimps, all of English origin, were examined and found to be satisfactory.

THE MEAT SUPPLY

The Corporation-owned Public Slaughterhouse was the only building used for the slaughter of animals, the flesh of which was intended for human consumption. All carcasses and offals were inspected in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 and all the meat passed as fit for human consumption was duly stamped.

Confirmatory opinions on 43 specimens were obtained from the Public Health Laboratory and on two specimens from the veterinary inspectors of the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Discussions took place with the Clerk of the Markets on the desirability of improving the facilities provided for stunning animals and dressing carcasses. The agreed proposals received the support of the Markets and Fairs Committee and the necessary alterations are expected to take place during 1968.

There were no poultry processing premises in the City.

Transport. From the beginning of the year the transport of meat had to be in compliance with the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966. All vehicles operating from the Public Slaughterhouse were regularly inspected and generally the vehicles and equipment were found to be satisfactory.

Disposal of Condemned Food. All meat and offals found on inspection to be unfit were removed by approved firms from the slaughterhouse for manufacture into animal feeding stuffs and fertilisers. Other foodstuffs were disposed of by the Corporation's Cleansing Department in controlled refuse tips.

For details of unsound food surrendered see page 129.

CARCASES OF MEAT INSPECTED
and
CARCASES CONDEMNED

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed and in- spected	12,404*	3,233	1,167	45,677	21,201	83,682
All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	5	6	21	90	71	193
Carcases part (or organ) condemned ..	3,638	929	3	2,775	5,443	12,788
Percentage affected ..	29·37	28·92	2·05	6·27	26·00	—
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	1	—	—	—	—	1
Carcases part (or organ) condemned ..	12	1	—	—	254	267
Percentage affected ..	0·10	0·03	—	—	1·19	—
Cysticercosis:						
Carcases part (or organ) condemned ..	21	1	—	—	—	22
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ..	21	1	—	—	—	22
Generalised and totally condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

★ Bulls 7. bullocks 6,360: heifers 6,037.

DETAILS OF UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED

Food other than meat	In stones					
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Bacon	154	257	142	176	44	66
Butter	1	1	3	21	—	5
Canned goods ..	6,998	5,701	5,974	7,606	4,226	3,639
Cakes and pastry ..	758	1,133	338	136	606	51
Cheese	81	152	141	86	237	57
Chocolate and sweets	17	1	8	40	13	17
Coffee	30	5	21	—	2	1
Conserves	32	34	72	245	70	29
Cooked meat ..	812	462	77	108	195	24
Dried fruit ..	15	109	11	29	8	11
„ milk	9	—	—	—	4	3
Eggs—liquid ..	12	6	5	—	38	1
—shell	12	—	—	—	—	8
Fish	399	578	491	609	843	699
Fruit	2,317	1,600	1,759	1,090	1,401	961
Flour	41	—	9	—	7	18
Margarine ..	1	1	10	5	—	13
Miscellaneous ..	635	957	186	340	2,155	922
Poultry	119	120	681	52	139	18
Rabbits	23	—	2	12	54	12
Sausage	661	375	88	124	391	18
Shell fish ..	714	907	1,118	861	312	670
Sugar	1	1	2	32	9	1
Imitation cream ..	—	13	15	125	17	30
Vegetables ..	8,485	14,332	10,657	7,332	6,557	1,636
TOTAL ..	22,327	26,745	21,810	19,029	17,328	8,910

Meat	Home-killed			Imported		
	in stones			in stones		
	1967	1966	1965	1967	1966	1965
Beef	1,555	1,697	2,246	472	173	150
Mutton and Lamb	912	432	562	62	1,035	47
Pork	1,807	1,651	1,949	342	311	382
Veal	75	66	69	—	—	—
Offals	10,679	10,611	11,914	488	125	730
TOTAL ..	15,028	14,457	16,740	1,364	1,644	1,309

GRAND TOTAL SURRENDERED 1965: 18,049 stones = approx 113 tons.
„ „ „ 1966: 16,101 „ = „ 101 „
„ „ „ 1967: 16,392 stones = approx. 102 tons.

THE MILK SUPPLY

REGISTRATIONS

The conditions under which milk was produced, stored, treated and distributed were regularly examined to ensure that the statutory requirements applicable to the trade were observed.

REGISTRATIONS AT 31ST DECEMBER	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Processing dairies	2	2	3	3	3	3
Distributors operating from wholesale dairies	3	3	3	3	3	4
Distributors—shopkeepers	740	677	772	740	713	734

LICENSING

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

LICENCES GRANTED	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Dealers'—to pasteurise	2	2	3	3	3	3
to sterilise	2	2	3	3	3	3
to sell T.T. milk .. pasteurised milk sterilised milk }	740	696	775	740	713	734

Prior to 1962 separate licences were issued in respect of each special designation of milk sold by dealers. From that year a composite licence was issued. Other special designations authorised are:—‘Untreated’ and ‘Ultra Heat-Treated’. No dealer operating from premises within the city distributed either of these types. A limited amount of Untreated Farm Bottled Channel Islands Milk was brought into the city and it was expected that Ultra Heat-Treated Milk may be available early in 1968.

SAMPLING

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Untreated Milk, Channel Islands, Farm Bottled. Seventy-six samples were subjected to the methylene blue test. All but six were satisfactory. These samples were also examined for the presence of brucella abortus all with negative results.

Pasteurised Milk. A total of 544 samples including 96 which were additionally homogenised and 112 of Channel Islands quality were subjected to the methylene blue test and all passed the test.

All the samples of pasteurised milks were also subjected to the phosphatase test to determine the efficiency of the process. Three only of these failed to pass the test.

Sterilised Milk. A total of 143 samples, processed under licence, was obtained for examination. All satisfied the turbidity test.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

Of those samples analysed by the Public Analyst during the year, particulars were as follows:—

Total milk samples examined	..	473 (inc. 16 Channel Islands Milk)
Average fat content .. .. .	..	3.774% Channel Island 4.70%
Average solids-other-than-fat content	..	8.780% Channel Island 9.233%

(The standard for milk is “ fat ” 3.0% and “ solids-other-than-fat ” 8.50%. For Channel Islands milk the minimum standard for “ fat ” content is 4.0%.)

Of the 541 samples subjected to the Gerber test 124 or 22.90% were unsatisfactory.

ACTION TAKEN ON UNSATISFACTORY MILK SAMPLES

<i>Samples taken formally and found not genuine</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
5 samples from 4 producers were deficient in milk-fat content.	Letters from Chief Public Health Inspector to producers.
25 samples from 11 producers were deficient in solids-not-fat content.	do.
3 samples from 2 producers were deficient in milk-fat and in milk-solids-not-fat content.	do.

In two cases information was sent to the National Agricultural Advisory Service with a view to advising the producers concerned.

In a consignment of eight churns of milk one churn contained extraneous water. This was believed to be accidental and a warning letter was sent to the producer.

In a consignment of five churns, each contained extraneous water in amounts varying from 4·8% to 8·2%. A prosecution resulted in the producer being fined £5 plus costs of £20. 7s. 2d.

In a consignment of three churns, each contained extraneous water to the extent of 4·9%, 4·9% and 5·4%. A prosecution in this case resulted in the producer being fined £20 plus costs of £2. 2s. 0d.

The management of a dairy were prosecuted for supplying a bottle of pasteurised milk, which contained broken glass and rust particles, to a school. The case was dismissed upon the defendants paying £1. 14s. 6d. costs.

ICE CREAM

All manufacturers of and dealers in ice-cream were registered under the provisions of the Nottingham Corporation Act 1935 and their premises were also registered under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act 1955.

A total of 693 inspections was made.

Registrations in force at the end of the year:—

MANUFACTURERS:

"Hot mix" method	..	4	
"Cold mix" method	..	2	
"Soft Ices"	.. ..	6	
		—	12

VENDORS AND DEALERS: 586

New registrations	..	29
Transfers of registrations		28

Sampling. A total of 42 samples was taken for chemical analysis; all conformed to the standard required by the Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Regulations 1959. Six ice lollies also examined were found to be satisfactory.

Samples for bacteriological grading by the methylene blue reduction test were taken as under:—

Grade	Time taken to reduce methylene blue	No. of specimens
1	4 or more hours	206
2	2½–4 hours	2
3	1–2 hours	Nil
4	0–½ hour	1

The recommended standard is that, over a six-monthly period, 50 per cent of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade I, 80 per cent into Grade I or II, not more than 20 per cent into Grade III, and none into Grade IV.

Lollies. Bacteriological examination of five lolly samples showed them to be satisfactory.

FOOD SAMPLING

A total of 207 samples of food sent for bacteriological examination included potted meat, sausages, pork, beef, mutton and watercress. Only two were reported as being unsatisfactory.

No samples of liquid egg were submitted; there was no egg pasteurisation plant in the city.

Samples were taken for chemical analysis as follows:—

Formal	..	..	490	Analysed by City Analyst
Informal	..	..	510	„ „ „ „
Informal milk	..	..	541	Tested by Inspector
			<hr/> 1,541 <hr/>	

Informal samples were found to be unsatisfactory in 19 cases, following which letters were sent to the sellers or manufacturers.

Other items dealt with were:—

- Pea-steeping tablets and table jellies containing a non-permitted colouring matter
- Compound Glycerine of Thymol having a resinous deposit
- Grass in canned pot roast with dumplings
- Soldering metal in ice-cream
- Beef stock packets sold with needles attached.

The average meat content of sausages sold in the city during the year was: pork sausage 67·25%; beef sausage 67·625%.

FOOD AND DRUGS

SAMPLES EXAMINED BY CITY ANALYST

Item	Genuine			Unsatisfactory			Totals		
	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total
Milk, untreated	364	—	364	33	—	33	397	—	397
Milk, processed	77	5	82	—	—	—	77	5	82
Milk, canned, condensed or dried ..	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	6	6
Butter, cream, cheese and other dairy products	—	25	25	—	1	1	—	26	26
Ice-cream and frozen lollies	—	47	47	—	1	1	—	48	48
Open meat products	—	13	13	—	1	1	—	14	14
Canned or preserved meats and meat products	—	61	61	—	1	1	—	62	62
Canned or pre-packed fish and fish products	—	22	22	—	—	—	—	22	22
Soups	—	15	15	—	—	—	—	15	15
Oils and fats	12	4	16	—	—	—	12	4	16
Fresh fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canned or preserved fruits and vegetables	—	65	65	—	6	6	—	71	71
Sweets, sugar confectionery, etc. ..	—	26	26	—	—	—	—	26	26
Jams, conserves, fruit curds, jellies, etc.	—	29	29	—	1	1	—	30	30
Bread, biscuits, etc.	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	3	3
Flours and flour mixtures	—	18	18	—	—	—	—	18	18
Cakes and puddings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canned or pre-packed puddings	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	12	12
Cereals	—	24	24	—	—	—	—	24	24
Food flavourings and colourings ..	—	16	16	—	2	2	—	18	18
Food drinks and non-alcoholic beverages	—	36	36	—	1	1	—	37	37
Spices, sauces and condiments	—	51	51	—	3	3	—	54	54
Wines, spirits and other alcoholic beverages	3	—	3	1	—	1	4	—	4
Drugs (internal and external use) ..	—	4	4	—	1	1	—	5	5
Baking powders and raising preparations	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
Miscellaneous	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	7	7
TOTALS	456	491	947	34	19	53	490	510	1,000

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS

Samples taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Fertilisers			
Bone meal, steamed	2	—	2
Bone flour, steamed	1	—	1
Dried blood	1	—	1
Garden compound manure ..	—	1	1
Gas liquor	1	—	1
Hoof and horn	1	—	1
John Innes base fertiliser..	—	1	1
Nitrate of soda	1	—	1
Phostrogen	1	—	1
Rose fertiliser liquid	1	—	1
Sulphate of ammonia	2	—	2
Sulphate of potash	1	—	1
Superphosphate	1	—	1
Feeding Stuffs			
Battery pellets	1	—	1
Battery meal	1	—	1
Chick growers meal or mash ..	3	—	3
Layers mash	5	—	5
Pig fattener	1	—	1
Pig rearer	1	—	1
Poultry meal	1	—	1
Range layers pellets	1	—	1
Standard layers meal	1	—	1
TOTALS	28	2	30

Two samples of fertilisers were unsatisfactory in that reversion of part of the phosphoric acid content from a soluble to an insoluble form had occurred. Correspondence with the manufacturers concerned was expected to result in an avoidance of any future discrepancies of this nature.

GENERAL

The shortage of public health inspectors in the department continued and it was inevitable that much work in the field of environmental hygiene had to be curtailed.

SHOPS ACT 1950

From the result of the poll carried out in the central area of the city towards the end of 1966, it was shown that the shopkeepers in 11 of the trade classes wanted six day trading. The trade classes

concerned were those defined as Mixed shops; Boot and shoe dealers and repairers; Hairdressers; Opticians and scientific instrument dealers and photographic dealers; Pram, toy and nursery equipment dealers; Sewing and knitting machine dealers; Trunk, bag, leather and umbrella dealers; Travel bureaux; Gaming machine dealers; Chemists and dealers in toilet requisites and dealers in motor vehicles, cycles and vehicle accessories. In January, the Corporation made the Nottingham (Central Area) Early Closing Day Exemption Order 1967, permitting these shops to remain open for retail trading on six days a week.

A successful prosecution was taken against the owners of a shop for failing to display a notice indicating the assistant's half day.

CONSUMER PROTECTION

The Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Regulations 1953

The Oil Heaters Regulations 1962

During the course of visits to various shops, 17 appliances which did not comply with the appropriate regulations were withdrawn from sale. These were five gas fires, five paraffin heaters and seven electric fires found on display in second hand shops.

The Children's Nightdresses Regulations 1964

The Nightdresses (Safety) Regulations 1967

No action was necessary in connection with these Regulations.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

Number of premises registered at 31st December:

Offices	..	..	..	..	1,490
Retail shops	..	..	..	..	2,209
Wholesale shops, warehouses	..	..	..	..	441
Catering establishments, canteens	..	..	..	..	534
Fuel storage depots	..	..	..	..	20
Total	..	..	..	..	4,694

Number of persons employed in the premises registered:

Females	..	..	..	..	22,164
Males	..	..	..	..	21,155
Total	..	..	..	..	43,319

Number of general inspections of registered premises	967
Numbers of visits made	2,273
Number of notices served drawing attention to infringements	688
Number of notices fully complied with	660
Number of accidents reported ..	185

Legal proceedings were instituted for offences against the Act in the following cases:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) Failure to make suitable provision for the satisfactory ventilation of a shop. | Owners fined £5 plus £1 1s. 0d. costs. |
| (b) Failure to maintain the basement stores and the showroom floor in a satisfactory condition. | Owners fined £5 plus £1 1s. 0d. costs. |
| (c) Failure to provide satisfactory ventilation, keep wash room clean and to provide a supply of hot water at a shop. | Owners fined a total of £15 plus £3 3s. 0d. costs. |

TREATMENT OF VERMINOUS PERSONS

During the year four persons were reported as being infested with body lice and appropriate arrangements were made for their treatment.

PHARMACY AND POISONS

The Act permits the sale of poisons in Part II of the Poisons List by persons whose names and premises are entered in the local authority's list.

Applications for entry received	10
Transfers of licences	Nil
Premises removed from the list (ceased to operate under the Act)	10

In addition to inspections following applications, supervisory visits were made to various premises of listed sellers during the year.

Letters were sent to four retailers pointing out minor infringements of the Act.

PART IV
MISCELLANEOUS

ADMINISTRATION

EPILEPSY AND CEREBRAL PALSY

ESTABLISHMENTS FOR MASSAGE OR SPECIAL
TREATMENT

INCIDENCE OF BLINDNESS

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948
and 1951

NURSES AGENCIES ACT 1957

NURSING HOMES

MORTUARY

NOTTINGHAM CREMATORIUM

SICKNESS RETURNS — MINISTRY OF SOCIAL
SECURITY

ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC

ADMINISTRATION

Staff. Turnover of staff, though not reaching the peak of 1966, remained high with 14 resignations and 12 appointments. This represented a turnover of about 17 per cent.

Many improvements that might have been brought into use before now have been deferred from year to year in anticipation of the time when all departments of the health services might be brought together under one roof. This anticipation seemed as far away from realisation as ever and it was decided to introduce for those officers in the headquarter's building a scheme of audio-typing during the year. Five dictating machines and two transcribing machines were purchased and even this small amount of equipment enabled a reduction to be made in the number of shorthand typists from five to four.

After some initial teething troubles, the system settled down and most officers now appear to be satisfied with its operation.

Capital Buildings Programme. The John Ryle Health Centre, Clifton, and the Radford Welfare Centre were completed early in April, and details of the openings are included elsewhere in this Report.

The Bestwood Park Health Centre and the new Junior Training Centre are now in course of erection. The Hyson Green Health Centre was almost ready to go out to tender and, in spite of the present economic difficulties, it is hoped that work will start during 1968.

Active work continued on the planning of the Adult Training Centre. The scheme was submitted to the Ministry for agreement of cost limit and, even though this scheme may suffer it is still hoped that work may start during 1969.

Radio Communications. During the first full year of operation of this system, certain difficulties arose over adequate coverage of the City, as a result of which the aerials required re-siting. Investigations were undertaken and new sites for the aerials were agreed by the end of the year. The selective-calling sets were also received from the manufacturers towards the end of 1967. A full report appears in the Midwifery section of the Report at page 33.

EPILEPSY AND CEREBRAL PALSY

The number of persons known to be suffering from epilepsy and cerebral palsy is shown below. Although an individual may be known to more than one service of the Local Authority he is shown in the table under the service mainly concerned with his welfare.

	Education	Mental Health	Welfare	Others	TOTAL
Cerebral palsy ..	28	66	32	24	150
Epilepsy ..	145	158	30	6	339
Cerebral palsy and epilepsy ..	2	23	—	—	25

ESTABLISHMENTS FOR MASSAGE OR
SPECIAL TREATMENT

Under the Corporation Act, 1952, 14 establishments had their licences renewed and during the year two establishments ceased to operate.

INCIDENCE OF BLINDNESS

Blind	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(1) Cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends:				
(a) No treatment ..	9	2	—	37
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	21	14	1	27
(2) Cases at (1) (b) above which on follow up action have received treatment	13	12	1	24
Partially-Sighted				
(1) Cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7 (c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends:				
(a) No treatment ..	—	—	—	3
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	15	4	—	18
(2) Cases which received follow up treatment ..	9	3	—	18
Number of blind persons on register at 31st December				777
Number of partially sighted persons on register at 31st December				188

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948-51

Since the implementation of these Acts, no person has been removed compulsorily.

NURSING AGENCIES

Two nursing agencies in the city had their licences renewed at the end of the year and like all nursing services continued to experience difficulty in recruiting suitably qualified personnel.

NURSING HOMES

Three nursing homes registered with the Corporation provided between them 46 beds for medical and geriatric cases and all were regularly inspected by one of the senior medical officers.

MORTUARY

The mortuary in Canal Street received 652 bodies during the year, and autopsies to determine the cause of death were performed on 610 of them. In the previous year 640 bodies were received and 584 autopsies carried out.

Most of the bodies were those of persons who had died in the city and where the disposal of the remains was subject to the Coroner's jurisdiction. Two autopsies were conducted at the request of the Home Office,

NOTTINGHAM CREMATORIUM

The total number of cremations was 4,108, a decrease of 148 from 1966. The tables compare the figures for 1967 with those of previous years.

ALL CREMATIONS			CREMATIONS OF CITY RESIDENTS		
Year	No.	Alteration from previous year	No.	Alteration from previous year	Percentage of all City deaths
1955 ..	3,940	+ 10%	1,432	+ 9%	40·6%
1956 ..	3,806	— 3%	1,528	+ 7%	43·8%
1957 ..	3,481	— 9%	1,477	— 3%	43·7%
1958 ..	3,967	+ 14%	1,619	+ 9%	47·3%
1959 ..	3,972	+ 0·1%	1,731	+ 7%	48·1%
1960 ..	3,658	— 7·9%	1,692	— 2·2%	49·2%
1961 ..	3,796	+ 3·8%	1,944	+ 14·9%	50·5%
1962 ..	3,818	+ 0·6%	1,915	— 1·5%	50·2%
1963 ..	3,807	— 0·3%	1,865	— 2·6%	51·68%
1964 ..	4,031	+ 5·9%	1,980	+ 6·2%	54·94%
1965 ..	4,206	+ 4·3%	2,028	+ 2·4%	55·47%
1966 ..	4,354	+ 3·5%	2,209	+ 8·9%	56·09%
1967 ..	4,108	— 5·7%	2,118	— 4·1%	60·06%

Cremation and Residence

PLACE OF RESIDENCE	NO. OF CREMATIONS				
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
City	2,118	2,209	2,028	1,980	1,865
County excluding West Bridgford	1,385	1,492	1,556	1,379	1,346
West Bridgford	247	251	224	234	237
Other areas	358	402	398	438	359
TOTAL	4,108	4,354	4,206	4,031	3,807

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL SECURITY SICKNESS RETURNS

The number of claims for sickness benefit gives an indication of sickness of the population month by month.

Average No. of sickness claims per week					
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
JANUARY ..	1,848	2,720	1,839	2,025	1,983
FEBRUARY ..	1,592	2,517	1,676	2,133	1,773
MARCH ..	1,297	1,571	1,715	1,412	1,555
APRIL ..	1,403	1,359	1,263	1,384	1,159
MAY ..	1,224	1,185	1,565	1,117	1,066
JUNE ..	1,159	1,199	1,121	1,183	955
JULY ..	1,174	1,215	1,120	1,114	1,007
AUGUST ..	1,074	1,094	1,070	1,039	915
SEPTEMBER ..	1,355	1,225	1,339	1,263	1,083
OCTOBER ..	1,513	1,580	1,500	1,654	1,361
NOVEMBER ..	1,556	1,617	1,482	1,596	1,345
DECEMBER ..	1,483	1,648	1,367	1,337	1,273

RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS

NOTIFICATIONS OF PNEUMONIA												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1967 ..	4	3	2	1	4	4	2	—	—	3	2	2
1966 ..	10	31	5	1	2	8	1	3	5	1	4	8
1965 ..	7	4	5	6	1	7	1	4	—	3	4	7
1964 ..	14	14	4	1	6	1	1	1	—	2	13	11
1963 ..	15	29	15	11	6	11	3	3	2	—	3	4
1962 ..	25	12	11	10	5	5	4	7	—	2	1	18

DEATHS			
	Influenza	Bronchitis	Pneumonia
1967* ..	7	203	235
1966 ..	50	365	252
1965 ..	6	259	200
1964 ..	19	291	219
1963 ..	5	301	207
1962 ..	29	403	217

* Provisional

ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC
SUMMARY OF THE WORK

	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Cases brought forward ..	63	69	69	69	138	433	518
New cases ..	91	70	78	89	87	152	225
Total treated	154	139	147	158	225	585	743
City patients ..	147	135	139	142	209	579	736
County patients	7	4	8	16	16	6	7
	154	139	147	158	225	585	743
Adult patients male ..	57	54	58	64	74	156	194
Adult patients female ..	80	73	70	81	125	324	404
Patients 5-15 yrs.	6	6	8	7	15	77	114
Patients 0-5 yrs.	11	6	11	6	11	28	31
	154	139	147	158	225	585	743
Cases discharged or ceased to attend ..	82	76	78	89	156	447	310
Cases carried forward ..	72	63	69	69	69	138	433
	154	139	147	158	225	585	743
No. of treatments:							
total given ..	2,461	2,487	3,050	2,787	2,839	6,016	9,804
average per patient ..	16·0	17·9	20·7	17·6	12·6	10·28	13·2

PART V

HEALTH COMMITTEE

”

”

STAFF

”

”

REPORTS TO THE
CITY COUNCIL

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

HEALTH COMMITTEE
1967

LORD MAYOR:

COUNCILLOR A. F. ROBERTS, J.P.

CHAIRMAN:

ALDERMAN DR. ERNEST WANT, M.B., Ch.B.

VICE-CHAIRMAN:

COUNCILLOR F. W. WOOTTON

ALDERMAN W. DERBYSHIRE

COUNCILLOR H. BIRD

COUNCILLOR J. E. FLEWITT

COUNCILLOR J. R. GOUGH

COUNCILLOR MISS M. McKEON, S.R.N.

COUNCILLOR P. O. B. PRICE

COUNCILLOR L. WHITEHOUSE

COUNCILLOR T. A. WHITMORE

COUNCILLOR MRS. M. WHITTAKER, J.P.

COUNCILLOR H. WILSON

COUNCILLOR A. G. WRIGHT

HEALTH COMMITTEE STAFF

Medical Officer of Health—

WILLIAM DODD, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health—

ALBERT MARTIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Medical Officers—

L. ANN WILSON, B.Sc., M.D., D.C.H., D.P.H.

JOHN E. J. HURMAN, M.B., B.S., D.T.M. & H., D.C.H. To 31.5.67.

WILLIAM D. SINCLAIR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

JAMES H. MURRAY, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.F.P.S., M.R.C.G.P.,
D.P.H. From 1.6.67.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer—

JAMES H. MURRAY, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., M.R.C.G.P.,
D.P.H. To 31.5.67.

Medical Officers—

JANET B. DALGETTY, M.B., Ch.B.

SYLVIA M. MATTHEWS, M.B., B.S.

E. MALCOLM CLARK, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H.

LORNA E. ELLIOTT, M.B., B.Ch. To 16.10.67.

In conjunction with Sheffield Regional Hospital Board

A. C. BLANDY, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.C.H.
Consultant Paediatrician

J. S. CROWTHER, M.D., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Chest Physician

W. L. JONES, M.B., B.S., D.P.M.
Consultant Psychiatrist

J. KAMIENIECKI, Ph.D., M.A., LL.M.
Senior Psychologist

H. J. MALKIN, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G., L.R.C.P.
Consultant Obstetrician

K. O. MILNER, M.D., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.
Consultant in Mental Subnormality

Chief Dental Officer—

W. MCKAY, L.D.S.

City Analyst—

E. FOGDEN, B.Sc., F.R.I.C. †

† Part-time

Superintendent Nursing Officer—

MISS M. EDWARDS, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.F.N., H.V., P.H.N. Adm in. Cert

Midwifery Service—

Supervisor—MISS P. J. LAMBERT, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.,
H.V., Q.N.

Assistant Supervisor—MISS N. ANTILL, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D. To 31.8.67.
MISS R. E. M. LAVELLE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
From 13.10.67.

Midwives—40 Full-time.
11 Part-time.

Health Visiting Service—

Deputy Superintendent—MISS M. HOLDROYD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Senior Tuberculosis Visitor—MISS E. CALEY, S.R.N., S.C.M. To 6.4.67.
MISS H. HUSBANDS, S.R.N., T.A. From 7.4.67.

<i>Welfare Centre Superintendents</i>	..	..	6
<i>Health Visitors</i> —General	..	..	24
„ Part-time	..	..	4
Tuberculosis	..	..	3

Health Visitors' Training Course—

Tutor—MISS D. T. HOGG, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Tutor Cert.
Students—4

Day Nurseries

Supervisor—MISS K. THOMPSON

BULWELL *Matron*—MRS. S. J. E. ALLEN, C.N.N.
Nursery Nurses—5
Warden —1

DOWSON . . . *Matron*—MRS. P. BATES, C.N.N.
Nursery Nurses—5
Warden —1

HEATHCOAT STREET .. *Matron*—MISS M. R. M. DALE, C.N.N.
Nursery Nurses—5
Warden —1

PIERREPONT .. *Matron*—MISS E. I. WALKER, R.S.C.N.
Nursery Nurses—5
Warden —1

QUEEN'S DRIVE .. *Matron*—MRS. E. MACKINTOSH, S.R.N., S.C.M.
To 11.1.67.
MISS J. C. WALDRON. From 16.1.67.
Nursery Nurses—5
Warden —1

RADFORD .. *Matron*—MRS. M. A. R. NAYLOR, S.R.N.
Nursery Nurses—5
Warden —1

Day Nurseries—continued

SYCAMORE ROAD . . . Matron—MRS. H. ROSS, R.S.C.N., C.N.N.
Nursery Nurses—5
Warden —1

Octagon Club—Nuffield House—

Supervisor—MRS. I. M. BEDFORD.
Assistant Supervisor—MRS. M. J. HEATHCOTE.
Occupational Assistants—2

Social Workers—

MISS S. BARHAM, B.A., Dip.Soc.Stud. From 21.8.67.
MRS. D. M. NAHMIASH, B.A. To 30.4.67.
MRS. H. E. RUDDALL, Dip.Soc.Stud.
MRS. M. D. VOWLER. To 31.7.67.

Home Nursing Service—

Superintendent—MISS M. M. KNOTT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.
Senior Assistant Superintendent—
MRS. M. HOGAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
Assistant Superintendents—
MR. A. W. BROMPTON, S.R.N., Q.N.
MISS J. M. SHEPHERD, S.R.N., Q.N.
Home Nurses—59 Full-time.
— 7 Part-time.

Home Help Service—

Organiser—MRS. L. HENSHAW.
Deputy Organiser—MRS. E. M. CHRICH.
District Organisers—
MISS A. M. CARROLL.
MISS L. ELLIOTT.
MRS. D. L. FREEMAN.
MISS D. M. GRATION.
Case Workers— 5.
Home Helpers— 71 Full-time.
—322 Part-time.

Mental Health Service—

Mental Health Officer—J. E. WESTMORELAND, M.B.E.
Deputy Mental Health Officer—G. E. HIBBARD.
Social Workers—4★
Senior Mental Welfare Officers—4.
Mental Welfare Officers—3.
„ „ Assistants—5.
Training Centres Superintendent—D. H. CATER, R.M.N.
„ „ Staff—31.

★ In conjunction with the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board.

HEALTH REPORT 1967

REPORTS

OF THE

HEALTH COMMITTEE

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL

SIX-DAY TRADING

Section 1 (1) of the Shops Act, 1950, provides that “every shop shall be closed for the serving of customers not later than one o’clock in the afternoon on one weekday in every week.” This section is concerned with the closing of shops and is not to be confused with Section 17 of the Act which deals with conditions of employment in shops and provides for what is known as the statutory half holiday for shop assistants. Nothing in this report affects that statutory half holiday.

In August, 1965, Marks and Spencer Limited forwarded to the Town Clerk the results of a Referendum which they had carried out in the central shopping area of the City. This showed that they had circularised shopkeepers in the area to find out whether they were in favour of closing on one half day, or whether they wished to be exempted from this part of Section 1 of the Act so that six-day trading would be lawful. The Referendum purported to show a poll of 72% in which the majority of the traders of a number of classes were in favour of exemption from the necessity to close on one half day. The area is shown on the plan accompanying this report.*

*Not reproduced

Sub-Section 4 of Section 1 of the Act says that where a local authority have reason to believe that a majority of shops of any particular class in any area are in favour of being exempted from the provisions of the Act which require all except special classes of shops to close on one half day in each week the local authority *must* take steps to ascertain the wishes of the occupiers of shops, unless they consider the area in question to be too small. There are two ways in which a local authority may ascertain the wishes of the occupiers and they are as follows:—

- (a) By taking a vote of the shopkeepers affected by the proposed order, in which event at least half of the votes cast within any particular trade classification must be in favour of the order,
or
- (b) If they have received a written application purporting to be signed by the occupiers of shops within a trade classification, the local authority may instead of taking a vote verify the signatures on the application. In this case a majority of occupiers of shops affected by the proposed order must be in favour before an order is made.

The Committee decided to take their own poll on the basis of one vote for each shop.

To enable this to be done Shopkeepers were asked to declare their trade class and from their declarations a register was compiled showing in which classification each shop in the area fell. The Committee had some difficulty in settling a satisfactory list of trade classes from which the Shopkeepers could choose as, whatever may have been the position in the past, the trend of trading at the moment is towards a merging of trade classes so that in the case of many shops the distinction between one trade class and another has become so blurred as to be unrealistic. There was the further problem of the large stores which carry on a number of trades and cannot be classified within any of the traditional trade classes. The Committee felt constrained to accept the existence of a trade class known as a Mixed Shop where a multiplicity of trades are carried on with two or more as principal trades. The implications of this were apparent to the Committee, as once such a shop is allowed to stay open it may remain open for all the trades it carries on, and, having regard to the multiplicity of trades which such a shop might carry on, the granting of an exemption order to this class must of necessity affect the Shopkeepers in many other individual trade classes. The Committee were advised that other parts of the Shops Act, 1950 concerned with trade classes had been before the Courts and that the better opinion was that a mixed shop class now existed.

The duty of the local authority is to ascertain the wishes of the Shopkeepers in the area concerned but the Committee thought it right to allow interested bodies to put forward their views. Discussions have, therefore, taken place with representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, trade associations and the trade union concerned.

The Committee have now considered the results of the poll which show that the Shopkeepers in certain trade classes desire an exemption order to be made. An exemption order removes a restriction but does not impose an obligation on any Shopkeeper to remain open on the afternoon of the normal early closing day; whether he does so or not is a matter entirely for his discretion.

IT IS RECOMMENDED by the Health Committee that the City Council pass the following resolution:—

- (1) That the report of the Health Committee now presented to the Council be received and adopted.
- (2) That an order be made entitled “The City of Nottingham (Central Area) Early Closing Day Exemption Order 1967” in the form set forth in the Appendix to the report, and that the Town Clerk be instructed to take the necessary steps to bring the Order into force.
- (3) That the Common Seal of the Corporation be affixed to all deeds and documents necessary for the above purpose.

FRANK W. WOOTTON,
CHAIRMAN

CITY OF NOTTINGHAM

SHOPS ACTS 1950-1965

THE NOTTINGHAM (CENTRAL AREA) EARLY CLOSING DAY EXEMPTION ORDER
1967

THE LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF NOTTINGHAM acting by the Council in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the SHOPS ACTS 1950-1965 DO HEREBY ORDER as follows:—

1. Every shop to which this Order applies is hereby exempted from the provisions of Section 1 of the Shops Act 1950 in regard to early closing days.
2. This Order applies to all shops within the trade classes set out in the first schedule which are in the area described in the second schedule.
3. For the purposes of this Order the expression “Mixed Shop” means a shop where two or more distinct retail trades are carried on at the same premises as principal trades.
4. This Order shall come into force on the date hereof.
5. This Order may be cited as “The City of Nottingham (Central Area) Early Closing Day Exemption Order, 1967”.

SCHEDULE I

Trade Classes:

Mixed Shops
 Boot and Shoe Dealers and Repairers
 Hairdressers
 Opticians and Scientific Instrument Dealers and Photographic Dealers
 Pram, Toy and Nursery Equipment Dealers
 Sewing and Knitting Machine Dealers
 Trunk, Bag, Leather and Umbrella Dealers
 Travel Bureaux
 Gaming Machine Dealers
 Chemists and Dealers in Toilet Requisites
 Dealers in Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Vehicle Accessories

SCHEDULE II

Shops within the boundary of or fronting on to:

Upper Parliament Street to South Sherwood Street, South Sherwood Street to Burton Street, Burton Street to Milton Street, Milton Street from Burton Street to Lower Parliament Street, Lower Parliament Street to Glasshouse Street, Glasshouse Street to Kent Street, Kent Street, Huntingdon Street from Kent Street to Lower Parliament Street, Lower Parliament Street to Hockley, Woolpack Lane, Warser Gate, Bottle Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Middle Pavement, Middle Hill, Middle Marsh, Sussex Street, Canal Street from Sussex Street to Greyfriar Gate, Greyfriar Gate, Lister Gate, Albert Street, Wheeler Gate, Friar Lane to Granby Street, Granby Street to Park Row, and Park Row from Granby Street to Upper Parliament Street.

This report was submitted to the City Council at their meeting on the 2nd January, 1967, and was adopted.

ERECTION OF A NEW TRAINING CENTRE AT BEECHDALE ROAD FOR MENTALLY SUB-NORMAL CHILDREN

The Health Committee's plans for the expansion of the various facilities provided by them include the replacement of the present temporary training facilities for mentally subnormal children in premises controlled by the Education Committee on Beechdale Road. The new training centre will occupy a site of approximately 3·27 acres on land adjacent to the City Transport Depot at Beechdale Road, which is shown coloured pink on the plan attached to this Report.* It is proposed that the site shall be appropriated to Health purposes at a valuation to be agreed with the District Valuer.

The present temporary accommodation provides places for 120 children up to the age of 16 years; 24 places for more severely handicapped juniors are provided in a Special Care Unit at the Training Centre at Bestwood Road, Bulwell, which is also used for adult training purposes. On completion of the new centre the temporary premises at Beechdale Road will revert to the Education Committee and the Bestwood Road premises will be used to expand the adult training centre facilities.

The new centre will provide 192 places, of which 24 will be for Special Care purposes. It is designed broadly to meet the standards prescribed by the Ministry of Health and will include:—

- 14 classrooms
- 2 practical work rooms
- hall
- kitchen
- dining areas
- Special Care Unit comprising 2 classrooms
- cloakrooms
- toilets, etc.

The land forming the site of the new centre was earmarked in the Development Plan as part of a public open space, but at the moment is under the control of the Transport Committee. The

Planning, Public Parks and Transport Committees have all agreed to the proposed use of the site for Health purposes but since this does not accord with the Development Plan, the Minister of Housing and Local Government has been approached and he has approved the proposal.

In order that the application for loan sanction can be made in the current financial year, and with the approval of the Finance and General Purposes Committee, a tender has been invited from Vic Hallam Ltd., for the erection of a pre-fabricated building.

The capital cost of the scheme (exclusive of land value) is estimated to be as follows:—

					£
Buildings (cost limit)	..	..	..	..	113,515
Caretaker's House	..	..	..	..	3,000
Furniture	..	..	..	..	10,396
Staff services (City Architect and City Engineer)				..	7,750
					<hr/>
			TOTAL	..	£134,661
					<hr/>

The scheme has been included in the capital programme at an estimated cost of £114,000 (exclusive of land value and furniture) and the cost is phased as under:—

			£
1966-67	..	..	1,000
1967-68	..	..	95,000
1968-69	..	..	15,000
Subsequent years		..	3,000

It is intended that the land value and the cost of the staff services will be met from revenue during the period of the scheme.

The estimated running costs for the new centre compared with the present building are as follows:—

					<i>Present Centre</i>	<i>New Centre</i>
EXPENDITURE					£	£
Employees	..	..	..	..	15,161	21,563
Repairs and maintenance	..	..	..	..	250	100
Fuel, light and cleaning	..	..	..	..	207	1,350
Furniture and fittings	..	..	..	..	20	25
Rent and rates	..	..	..	..	1,667	2,750
Equipment	..	..	..	..	100	100
Materials for industries	..	..	..	..	200	300
Provisions	..	..	..	..	1,784	2,112
Clothing and uniforms	..	..	..	..	160	195
Laundry	..	..	..	..	25	225
Transport	..	..	..	..	2,900	2,900
Printing, stationery, etc.	..	..	..	..	92	125
Insurance	..	..	..	..	27	47
Debt Management expenses		..	..	..	—	100
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	50	100
Debt charges (25 years)	..	..	..	..	—	10,768
					<hr/>	<hr/>
					22,643	42,760
INCOME						
Meals and refreshments	..	..	..	..	475	600
					<hr/>	<hr/>
			TOTALS	..	<u>£22,168</u>	<u>£42,160</u>

Quite apart from rates, insurance, debt management expenses and debt charges, the running costs are increased because of the larger number of places to be provided and also because of the inclusion within the building of the Special Care Unit.

IT IS RECOMMENDED by the Health Committee that the City Council pass the following resolutions:—

- (1) That this Council hereby approves the proposals of the Health Committee for the erection of a new Junior Training Centre for mentally subnormal children and instructs the Town Clerk to apply to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for sanction to borrow the sum of £126,911, the cost of the buildings and furniture, and to take all such

other steps as may be necessary in connection with the matter;

- (2) That the land shown coloured pink on the plan attached to this Report^{*}, containing an area of 3·27 acres or thereabouts, be appropriated from transport to health purposes at a valuation to be agreed between the City Estates Surveyor and Valuer and the District Valuer; and
- (3) That the Common Seal of the Corporation be affixed to all deeds and documents necessary for the above purposes.

FRANK W. WOOTTON,
CHAIRMAN

^{*}Not reproduced

This report was submitted to the City Council at their meeting on the 6th February, 1967, and was adopted.

**PROPOSED HEALTH CENTRE AT BESTWOOD PARK—
PROPOSALS UNDER SECTION 21 OF THE NATIONAL
HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946**

The ten year development plan for health services, as amended, includes the construction of a new health centre at Pedmore Valley, Bestwood Park. The Ministry of Health have given their approval in principle to the scheme and work is expected to start in the next financial year.

In connection with the erection of this centre it is necessary at this stage for the Council to make proposals under Section 21 of the National Health Service Act, 1946 to provide for the construction of a health centre at Bestwood Park. These proposals are set out in the appendix to this report.

IT IS RECOMMENDED by the Health Committee that the City Council pass the following resolution;

- (1) That this Council pursuant to Section 21 of the National Health Service Act, 1946 hereby makes the proposals set out in the appendix to the report of the Health Committee in connection with the proposed health centre at Pedmore Valley, Bestwood Park and the Town Clerk be instructed to take all necessary steps in connection therewith.
- (2) That the Common Seal of the Corporation be affixed to all deeds and documents necessary for the above purposes.

FRANK W. WOOTTON,
CHAIRMAN

APPENDIX

PROPOSALS FOR THE PROVISION BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF A HEALTH CENTRE UNDER SECTION 21 OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

1. INTRODUCTION

These proposals are submitted for the Minister's approval under Section 20 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and may be subject to subsequent modification by new proposals under that Section.

2. UNDERTAKING

Proposed Health Centre, Pedmore Valley, Bestwood Park:

- (i) The authority will provide, equip and maintain health centre premises on a site at Pedmore Valley, Bestwood Park, at which they will make available facilities for the provision of:
 - (a) general medical service under Part IV of the Act;
 - (b) maternity and child welfare services under Section 22 of the Act;
 - (c) health education information, displays and lectures;
 and the authority will provide staff to the satisfaction of the Minister.
- (ii) The authority will permit the use of the premises on such terms as may be agreed:
 - (a) by the local education authority for the provision of school health services; and
 - (b) by any voluntary organisation providing services under Part III of the Act or any service connected with the duties of a local health authority under Section 28 of the Act as extended by Part II of the Mental Health Act, 1959.

This report was submitted to the City Council at their meeting on the 3rd April, 1967, and was adopted.

ERECTION OF A HEALTH CENTRE AT BESTWOOD PARK

As a result of close co-operation between the Health Committee and the Nottingham County and City Executive Council arrangements are now proposed for the construction of a Health Centre at Bestwood Park Estate to provide accommodation for both local authority services and general medical practitioners. The Health Centre will be erected on a site comprising 5,212 square yards at the junction of Pedmore Valley and Chiltern Way. A further report in regard to the appropriation of this land for health purposes will be submitted in due course.

The district to be served by the Health Centre comprises an area of 900 acres with a population estimated at over 10,000. The annual number of births is estimated at 225 and the number of children under five years of age at 900. The population of the area is expected to increase considerably over the next few years; development is now in progress which will ultimately provide accommodation for a further 5,000 to 6,000 people.

The local health authority services to be provided at the Centre will include ante-natal, infant and toddler sessions as well as midwives' and relaxation clinics; sessions will also be held for immunisation and cervical cytology. The centre will serve as a base for health visitors and midwives, and home nurses will attend daily.

Four suites and a treatment room will be provided for general practitioners. Three of these suites will be for the exclusive use of three doctors and the remaining suite will be used as a branch surgery by six doctors.

The Ministry of Health have approved a cost limit of £37,000 for the construction of the Health Centre (excluding fees and the cost of furniture and equipment). Tenders were invited by public advertisement and it is proposed that the tender of Wm. Appleby and Son Limited amounting to £36,558 should be accepted.

Two lower tenders were received but the Committee have decided not to recommend their acceptance. The capital cost of the scheme is estimated as follows:

	£
Value of land to be appropriated	5,000
Buildings (tender figure)	36,558
Furniture	3,650
Services of the staffs of the City Architect and the City Engineer	4,700
	<hr/>
	£49,908
	<hr/>

The cost of the land and of the services of the staffs of the City Architect and the City Engineer will be met from revenue and it is proposed that the balance should be met by way of loan.

The estimated annual running costs of the Health Centre are as shown below:

<i>Expenditure</i>	£	£
Employees		1,450
Repairs and maintenance		35
Fuel, light and cleaning		600
Furniture and fittings		40
Rent and rates		748
Equipment, tools and materials		50
Uniforms		20
Laundry		100
Printing, stationery and postages		100
Telephones		100
Insurances		15
Miscellaneous		20
Debt charges:		
Buildings (15 years)	4,031	
Furniture (10 years)	517	
	<hr/>	4,548
		<hr/>
<i>Income</i>		7,826
Nottingham County and City Executive Council:		
Rent of premises	1,600	
Rates	300	
Services of Clerk	260	
Other services (heating, lighting, cleaning, furniture, telephones, etc.)	850	
	<hr/>	3,010
		<hr/>
		£4,816
		<hr/>

The estimated income shown above has still to be negotiated with the Executive Council and confirmed by the District Valuer. It has, however, been calculated in accordance with the recommendations contained in a recent Ministry of Health circular.

IT IS RECOMMENDED by the Health Committee that the City Council pass the following resolution:

- (1) That this Council approve the proposals of the Health Committee for the erection of a Health Centre at Bestwood Park and instruct the Town Clerk to apply to the Minister of Health for sanction to borrow the sum of £40,208, the cost of the building and furniture and to take all such other steps as may be necessary in connection with the matter.
- (2) That the Common Seal of the Corporation be affixed to all deeds and documents necessary for the above purposes.

FRANK W. WOOTTON,
CHAIRMAN

This report was submitted to the City Council at their meeting on the 5th June, 1967, and was adopted.

**BESTWOOD PARK HEALTH CENTRE—APPROPRIATION OF
LAND AT PEDMORE VALLEY**

The proposals of the Health Committee for the erection of a Health Centre at Bestwood Park were approved by the City Council at their meeting on the 5th June 1967. In connection with those proposals it is necessary for approximately 5,212 square yards of land at Pedmore Valley shown coloured pink and blue on the attached plan* to be appropriated to health purposes. The area coloured pink which contains approximately 4,182 square yards, is at present held for housing purposes and the area coloured blue, which contains approximately 1,030 square yards, is held for education purposes. The Housing Committee and the Education Committee have agreed to these appropriations.

IT IS RECOMMENDED by the Health Committee that the City Council pass the following resolution:

- (1) That the land shown coloured pink and blue on the plan* attached to the report containing areas of approximately 4,182 square yards and 1,030 square yards be appropriated from housing and education purposes respectively to health purposes at a valuation to be agreed with the District Valuer and that the Town Clerk be instructed to take all such steps as may be necessary in the matter.
- (2) That the Common Seal of the Corporation be affixed to all deeds and documents necessary for the above purposes.

ERNEST WANT,
CHAIRMAN

This report was submitted to the City Council at their meeting on the 31st July, 1967, and was adopted.

*Not reproduced

COST OF HEALTH SERVICES

SERVICE	ACTUAL COST Year ended 31st March, 1967					ESTIMATED COST Year ended 31st March, 1968			
	Gross expenditure	Income other than Government Grants	Govern-ment Grants	Net expenditure to be met from Rates	Equivalent Rate poundage	Cost per head of population	Estimated net expenditure to be met from Rates	Equivalent Rate poundage	Cost per head of population
	£	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.
Administration (not charged to other services) ..	18,092	4,495	—	13,597	0·23	10·52	19,077	0·31	1 2·78
Public Health Inspection and other services ..	69,863	2,232	670Dr.	68,301	1·15	4 4·83	82,934	1·37	5 4·26
Health Centres ..	7,084	993	—	6,091	0·10	4·71	20,379	0·34	1 3·79
Maternal and Child Health ..	122,138	15,920	—	106,218	1·80	6 10·16	115,444	1·90	7 5·45
Midwifery ..	99,084	4,120	—	94,964	1·60	6 1·45	96,186	1·59	6 2·53
Health Visiting ..	56,256	1,013	200	55,043	0·93	3 6·58	54,624	0·90	3 6·33
Home Nursing ..	102,249	2,073	—	100,176	1·69	6 5·49	100,192	1·65	6 5·63
Vaccination and Immunisation	15,717	471	—	15,246	0·26	11·79	13,547	0·22	10·50
Ambulance ..	156,353	10,835	—	145,518	2·46	9 4·56	157,234	2·59	10 1·83
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care ..	49,504	2,669	—	46,835	0·79	3 0·23	58,278	0·96	3 9·16
Mental Health ..	78,448	3,213	—	75,235	1·27	4 10·19	89,056	1·47	5 9·01
Home Help ..	139,311	10,639	—	128,672	2·18	8 3·53	149,842	2·47	9 8·10
Other expenses ..	406	—	—	406	0·01	0·31	405	0·01	0·31
TOTAL ..	914,505	58,673	470Dr.	856,302	1 2·47	55 2·35	957,198	1 3·78	61 9·68

INDEX

	PAGE
Administration	140
Agencies for Nursing	143
Ambulance Service	65
Analgesia	27
Atmospheric Pollution	116
—Measurement of	117
—Deposit Gauges	118
—Lead Peroxide Apparatus	119
Attendances—Day Nurseries	47, 50
—Welfare Centres and Clinics	45
 B.C.G. Vaccination	64, 79
Bestwood Park Health Centre:	14, 161-163, 166
Births—Illegitimate	8, 19
—Legitimate	8
—Live and Still	8, 16
—Premature	20
—Provisional rates	8, 9
Blindness, Incidence of	142
Blood Examination	26
Bulwell Health Centre	15
 Canal Boats	104
Care of the Aged	73
—Chiropody	75
—Health Visiting	74
—Nuffield House	76
—Voluntary effort	74
Capital Buildings Programme	140
Central Sterile Supply Unit	33
Centres and Clinics—Attendances	45
Cerebral Palsy	141
Cervical Cytology	86
Child Minders	49
Children's Night Dresses Regulations, 1964	137
Chiropody	75
Civil Defence—Ambulance Service	67
Clinics—Attendances	45
—Consultant	25, 40
Common Lodging Houses	104
Condemned Food—Disposal	128
Confinements in City	29
Congenital Malformations	37
Consultant Clinics	25, 40

	PAGE
Convalescence	82
Cost of Health Services	167
Cremation	144
Day Nurseries	47
—Attendances	47, 50
—Charges	47
—Infectious Diseases	48
—Priorities for Admission	47
—Training	48
Deafness in Pre-School Children	38
Deaths—Infants—Ages and Causes	10
—Rates	8, 9
Dental Care—Expectant Mothers	41
—Pre-School Children	41
Deposit Gauges—Atmospheric Pollution	118
Diphtheria Immunisation	62
District Training—Midwives	34
Dysentery	57
Early Neo-natal mortality	8, 18
Elderly—Care of	73
Encephalitis	59
Epilepsy and Cerebral Palsy	141
Establishments for Massage or Special Treatment	142
Factories Act	107
—Details of Defects	108
—Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health	107
—Outwork	108
Family Planning	46
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926—Samples Taken	136
Financial Summary—Cost of Health Services	167
—Ambulance Service	72
Food—Hygiene	123
—Poisoning	56
—Sampling	134, 135
Foodstuffs Surrendered	129
Furnace Installations, Approval of	122
Gas and Oxygen Analgesia	27
Geriatric Patients, Occupation Centre for	76

HEALTH REPORT 1967

	PAGE
Handicapped Children—Register of	37
Health Centres	14, 161-163, 166
Health Committee	148
—Reports to the Council	154, 158, 161, 163, 166
—Staff	149
Health Education	85
Health Services—Cost	167
Health Visitors	36
—Care of the Aged	74
—Children “At Risk”	36
—Home Visits	36
—Liaison with General Practitioners	39
—Liaison with Hospitals	39
—Staff	43
—Training Course	44
Heating Appliances	137
Home Help Service	87
—Income	88, 90
—Staff	89
—Year’s Work	90
Home Nursing Service	52
—Record of Patients Nursed	54
—Refresher Courses	53
—Staff	53
—Training	53
—Transport	53
—Types of Cases	54
Hookworm Infection	60
Hospital Confinements—Social Reasons	25
—Admissions—From City Midwives	28, 31
Housing	112
—Action under Statutory Powers	114
—Certificates of Disrepair	113
—Informal Action	114
—Inspection of Dwelling Houses	114
Hyson Green Health Centre	14
Ice Cream	133
Iced Lollies	134
Illegitimate Children, Care of	51
Immigrants, Health of	81

	PAGE
Immunisation	60
—Diphtheria	62
—Tetanus	63
—Whooping Cough	62
Infant Mortality	8, 9, 16
Infectious Diseases	56
—Notification Summary	56
Insect Pests	105
Inspection and Supervision of Food Premises	124
 John Ryle Health Centre	 14
 Knackery	 105
 Loan of Nursing Equipment	 55
 Marriages	 8
Massage or Special Treatment, Establishments for	142
Maternal and Child Health	16
Maternal Mortality	8, 9, 21
Maternity Emergency Service	28, 32
Maternity Medical Services	25
Measles	57
Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution	117
Meat Supply	127
—Inspection	128
—Transport and Handling	127
—Weight Surrendered	129
Medical Aid Calls—Maternity Services	28, 30
Meningococcal Infections	59
Mental Health Service	91
Mental Illness—Admission to Hospital	91
—Community care	91
—Nuffield House	92
—Persons Reported	97
Mental Subnormality—Admission to Hospital	92
—Ascertainment of	98
—Community Care	93
—Dental Care	96
—Training Centres	93, 98, 158

							PAGE
Midwifery Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
—Central Sterile Supply Unit	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
—Central Telephone Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
—District Training, Pupil Midwives	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
—Multiple Deliveries	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
—Night rota scheme	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
—Post Graduate Courses	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
—Radio Communications	..	..	..	..	..	..	33, 141
—Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
—Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
—Visits by Midwives	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Milk Supply	..	..	..	..	..	..	130
—Bacteriological Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	131
—Chemical Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	131
—Licensing	..	..	..	..	..	..	130
—Registrations	..	..	..	..	..	..	130
—Sampling	..	..	..	..	..	..	131
—Unsatisfactory samples	..	..	..	..	..	..	132
Mortality—Infant	..	..	..	..	..	..	8, 9, 16
—Maternal	..	..	..	..	..	..	8, 9, 21
—Neo-natal	..	..	..	..	..	..	8, 17, 23
—Peri-natal	..	..	..	..	..	..	8, 18
—Premature Infants	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
—Provisional rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	8, 9
Mortuary	..	..	..	..	..	..	143
National Assistance Acts, 1948-51	..	..	..	..	..	..	143
Neo-natal Mortality	..	..	..	..	..	..	8, 17, 23
—Early	..	..	..	..	..	..	8, 18
Notices—Informal	..	..	..	..	..	..	109
—Statutory	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
Notifications—Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
Nuffield House—Occupation Centre	..	..	..	..	..	..	76
Nuisances—Details of	..	..	..	..	..	..	109
Nursery Training Centre	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Nurseries and Child Minders	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
Nursing Agencies	..	..	..	..	..	..	143
Nursing Equipment—Loan of	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
Nursing Homes	..	..	..	..	..	..	143
Observation Register	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Occupation Centre for Geriatric Patients	..	..	..	..	..	..	76
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	137
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Outworkers	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
Oxygen, administration of	..	..	..	..	..	..	32

	PAGE
Paratyphoid Fever	57
Peri-natal Mortality	8, 18
Pharmacy and Poisons	138
Phenylketonuria Tests	39
Poliomyelitis	58
—Vaccination	61
Population of City	8, 9
Post Graduate Courses—Midwives	34
—Health Visitors	44
Premature Babies	20
—Deaths of	20
—Home, Care of	32
Prevention of Break-up of Families.. .. .	77
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care	73
Problem Families	77
Public Health Act, 1936—Workplaces	104
—Common Lodging Houses	104
—Canal Boats	104
Puerperal Pyrexia	33
Pupil Midwives—Training of	34
Radio Communications	33, 141
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials	105
Refresher Courses—Midwives	34
—Health Visitors	44
Rehousing of Tuberculosis Cases	79
Reports to Council .. .. .	.. 154, 158, 161 163, 166
Respiratory Infections	145
Rickets	39
Rodent and Insect Pests	105
Sampling—Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	136
—Food and Drugs	134, 135
—Ice Cream	133
—Ice Lollies	134
—Milk	131
—Shellfish	127
Sanitation	100
Sewerage	103
Shell Fish	127
Shops Act, 1950	136
Sickness Returns—Ministry of Social Security	145
Six-day Trading	154
Smallpox Vaccination	63
Smoke Control Areas	122
Smoke Emission	116

HEALTH REPORT 1967

							PAGE
Staff—Health Committee ..	..	.	..	..	..	..	149
Statistics—Ambulance Service ..	..	.	..	..	..	..	69, 70, 71
—Area ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
—Atmospheric Pollution ..	..	.	..	..	..	..	116-121
—Births ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
—Convalescence ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83, 84
—Day Nurseries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47, 50
—Deaths ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
—Final ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
—Financial Summary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167
—Home Help Service ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
—Home Nursing Service ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
—Immunisation and Vaccination ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61-64
—Infant Mortality ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8, 9, 16
—Infectious Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
—Loan of Nursing Equipment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
—Maternal Mortality ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8, 9, 21
—Mental Health ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97, 98
—Midwifery Service ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
—Neo-natal Deaths ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8, 17, 23
—Population ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8, 9
—Sickness Returns ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145
—Stillbirths ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8, 16, 22
—Tuberculosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
—Vital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
—Welfare Centres ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
—Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
Sterile Supply Unit ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Stillbirths ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8, 16, 22
Swimming Bath Water ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103
Tetanus—Immunisation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
Transport—Health Visitors ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
—Home Nurses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
—Midwives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Tuberculosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
—B.C.G. Vaccination ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64, 79
—In Immigrants ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
—Summary of Cases assisted ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
—Register ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
—Rehousing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79
—Work of the Care Committee ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79
Typhoid Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146

Index

	PAGE
Vaccination—Anthrax	64
—B.C.G. .. .	64, 79
—Measles .. .	64
—Poliomyelitis .. .	61
—Smallpox .. .	63
—Yellow Fever .. .	64
Venereal Disease .. .	59
Verminous Persons—Treatment of .. .	138
Vital Statistics .. .	8
Water Supply .. .	101
Welfare Centres .. .	40
—Attendances .. .	45
Welfare Foods .. .	43
Whooping Cough .. .	57
—Vaccination .. .	62
Workplaces .. .	104
X-ray Examination Expectant Mothers .. .	26
Yellow Fever Vaccination .. .	64

READER'S NOTES

